Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 40. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1881. WHOLE NO. 924.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

WE wish to call the attention of our YOUNG MEN and the PUBLIC GENERALLY to our VERY LARGE LINE OF

Overcoats, Ulsters, and Ulsteretts,

Of the most Fashionable Styles, and all Grades, from $5 to $30.

WORTLEY BROS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Over Garments and Suits,

ALL SIZES, FROM 3 TO 15 YEARS.

We have selected them with the Greatest Care so as to have a Handsomely Made, Well Trimmed, Durable Garment, Cut to Fit, and Reasonable in Price.

WORTLEY BROS.

Winter Underwear,

In every Grade, Variety and Price, from 25 Cts. to $3 each.

Red Flannel Underwear, all Grades.
A Full Stock of Boys' Underwear.

WORTLEY BROS.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Soft and Stiff Hats,

—AND THE VERY—

NOBBY LONDON DERBY for Young Men.

A Great Variety of Hats and Caps for Children.

And a Full Line of Men's Scotch Caps.

WORTLEY BROS.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fancy Suitings, Fine Overcoatings,

—AND A LINE OF—

DIAGONALS, WORSTEDS and CRAPES for Fine Suits,

And will spare no pains to make all Garments First Class.

We are Making a Specialty of our Custom Department this Season.

WORTLEY BROS.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, 2nd Floor, to the left, Moorman's Bank Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

BARNUM & EARL,

—ARE—

Offering Great Bargains

—IN—

SILVERWARE.

CASTERS, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Berry Dishes, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Jewel Cases, &c. &c. Knives and Forks, and all other Goods in this line at bottom figures.

IN CLOCKS

WE have a very large line of Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour, bought at Jobbing Prices. Fine Styles, Extra Finish Prices way down.

LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD KEY and STEM WINDING WATCHES, GENTS' SILVER KEY and STEM WIND, as low as anywhere in Michigan or elsewhere.

Fine Patterns of everything in Jewelry which is desirable.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

We have a Fine Store, Good Goods, and Low Prices.

CALL AND SEE US.

Barnum & Earl.

920

ELECTRO MAGNETIC CHAIR.

This Chair is doing wonders in Curing Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralga, Dizziness, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Female Complaints.

If afflicted by any of the above diseases don't fail to call and try on this Chair. The application of electricity to all parts of the system is simple, and as a rule agreeable to the patient.

Dr. J. C. PARKER,
Physican, Surgeon & Obstetrician,
Cor. of Ellis and Ballard Streets, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Office hours from Nine to Twelve a.m., and Two to Five p.m.

☞Calls in town and country attended to.

P.S.—I am the Agent for the sale of these Chairs for Michigan. 918.

CHAS. McCORMICK,

STILL SELLS MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

HE ALSO

UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

Best Cuts 12½ *Cts. per Lb.*

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Repairing promply done. 906

Friends of the *Commercial* who have business at the Probate Conrt, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1881.

Taxes and death are the two things inevitable, step up to the captain's office and pay like a man.

It was unintentionally omitted last week, the fact that the ladies of St. Luke had a very pleasant social at the Hawkins house, and netted $20.00.

Every subscriber to the COMMERCIAL will receive the magnificent illustrated Aldine Almanac for 1882.

Ex-Speaker J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw has been re-elected master of the national grange, now in session at Washington. Mrs. Woodman was chosen Ceres.

The members of the Second Baptist church will devote three evenings Dec. 26 27 and 28th to a festival and supper to enable them to pay for their church lot.

Col. Childs sent Thursday to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, the largest shipment of Tomato seed ever shipped in this State one half ton. Good for Ypsilanti.

The Georgia Minstrels started off in high glee Tuesday morning, having cleared $100.00 from their performance at the Opera House Monday evening.

Dec. 15th at 10 A. M., The South Eastern Bee Keeper's Association will meet at Ann Arbor for the election of officers and other interesting matters. The ladies are invited.

The sixth in the series of Sunday evening talks to Young People, will be given to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall. Subject, Luther and Goethe.

Holiday goods in great varieties at A. Williams & Co. See new advertisement. This firm always lead in the way of novelties and fine goods, and their large trade indicate satisfactory prices.

The next parlor lecture of the Ladies' Library Association will be given by the Rev. Mr. Elwood at the residence of Mrs. I. N. Conklin, Wednesday evening Dec. 7th. Subject, "Poetry of the Future."

Let Ypsilanti boys and girls recollect that the drowning season has opened by the deaths of John Garth, Theodore Murphy, and Maggie Buckner at Columbia, Mo., on Thanksgiving day. They were skating on a pond.

The removal of the D. H. & S. W. shops, from our city to Elkhart is not caiculated to make us feel very pleasantly. The removal is specially agravating to those of our citizens who aided in contributing $1500,00 only two years ago to build the shops.

The lecture of Rev. Jacob Freshman at the M. E. church Monday evening was exceedingly interesting and instructive both for the young and old. He had a large audience. The Jewish people are the enigma of the ages. They gave to the world the Saviour of the lost race of Adam and yet disown the grand and mighty gift.

The Ladies of the First Baptist church of Ypsilanti, will hold a Bazaar and dinner, Dec. 13th and 14th, in the Laible Block one door south of Denike's grocery. A variety of both useful and fancy articles will be for sale, with a view to supplying the Christmas demand. Dinner from 12 to 2 P. M., also refreshments served in the evening.

The oldest inhabitant don't know much. The subteranean cavity on Emmet street was made by the late Mr. Nathan Follett, simply as a reservoir for waste water from the house. It was only 8 by 12 feet. It is being repaired for the same purpose. No house ever stood over it in the memory of the oldest inhabitant or any other.

A lot of the school "marms" got left on the D. H. & S. W. Railroad last Monday morning, one or two laid abed too late and others were on time, but by an error as to the right train allowed it to slip off without them. Thanksgiving was too much for the girls. Send your beaux home earlier next time you come home.

Next Tuesday Dec. 6th Enoch R. Yost will have a great auction sale on the premises of the late Wm. Yost, in Pitsfield. C. L. Yost auctioneer, at 10 A. M. Thirteen horses, a number of them high bred and of superior trotting or walking qualities, extra cattle, twenty-five tons of hay, farm and household utensils. One of the best chances of the season.

The Seminary building, erected under the auspices of St. John's church, Mr. A. Cooper builder, is really a fine structure, an ornament to the third ward. However much we may doubt the propriety of a denominational public school, if designed simply for home purposes, yet we cannot discount so fine a building. If the aim and the magnitude of the edifice would seem to indicate it, and the school is like that of Ollivet, Kalamazoo, Hillsdale and Adrian colleges, to draw from abroad and impart education in the higher branches the designer, Father DeBever will prove himself a public benefactor. At all events the structure looms up in stately proportions and is certainly a credit to the designer, architect, builder and to our fair city.

The field for christian effort is the world and this world is deeded to man, man the property of God to use so long as he needs it for his use.—*Rev. Dr. Wilson.*

Ann Arbor is in a great flurry about the location of the Post-office. Question for decission by Post-office authorities, shall it be left where it is in the Gregory block, or in Manley & Hamilton's new block opposite the Court House square or where else?

No wonder our boys are learning the demoralizing, vile and hurtful practice of smoking cigaretts, when Sunday school teachers and superintendents set the example. Such a superintendent ought to do as Danial Webster suggested "smoke only under the horse shed."

The Michigan Farmer is the best journal for Michigan farmers. It is always bright, fresh and entertaining. It books up on Michigan stock, products of the soil, and is indispensable to Michigan stock raisers and fruit growers. It proposes for 1882 to advance the standard in the departments of agriculture, horticulture markets. It has a veterinary department which is a great help. The Farmer is $1.65 a year. Reliable agents are wanted by the publishers, Johnstone & Gibbons Detroit.

COL. COPELAND AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

His temperance lecture Sunday afternoon was a remarkable one both in respect to matter and manner of delivery. He is a profound thinker and reasoner presenting axiomatic truths on this hacknied theme in an original and novel way. He is afflicted however with the common malady of travelling public speakers of not knowing when to stop, and thus by emptying the entire contents of his brain on the first visit precluding his being of much account for a second visit. Col. Bayne is ahead in this respect, he knows when he is through. A half dozen ancedotes forced in and not germane to his subject would have left a deeper impression and made his address a far stronger one. As it is, it was a powerfully logical, eloquent and persuasive lecture. The development of the trinity of man, the physical or man in nature, mental or man as a thinker, the vital differentia in comparison with the animal, the moral or man as eternity and judgment bound, was very striking. Also his description of the vast capabilities of mind. Alcohol is destructive of every fiber of man's physical, mental and moral nature. He clearly discriminated between misfortunes as a result of criminal habits and when beyond any act or control of the individual. The drinker was not a poor unfortunate, but a miserable criminal. Who would like to stand in the place of the rumseller when the long procession, he arrayed in graphic language of untold suffering victims, shall march by and point to him as the instrumentality of their woe. We join with the orator in disrespect for the drinker and absolute hate for the dramseller. He comically described how if he were a preacher he would hurl Bible enathemes into the camp of drinker, seller and the citizen who "cares for none of these things." The Colonel believes in moral, religious and law suasion. He has recently been to Kansas and pranounces the report of the failure of prohibition in that state as a *lie.* He held his audience spell bound for over two hours.

The evening lecture answering the mistakes of Ingersoll, was, by many thought to be demolishing. In our judgment all this class of lectures are a humbug. The vital facts of christianity and the results of its development in human hearts and in the civilization of the nations is answer enough. Christ on top of the learning of the ages. Christ interwoven into the literature of the ages, believed in and trusted by the best men and women in the world. Christ in the hearts of the men and women who have done all that has been done to elevate and ennoble humanity, faith in Christ, fully satisfying in life and in death, and destitute of it, a perpetual unrest in life and hopeless in death, is overwhelming proof. The man who goes back on mother's and father's dying testimony is worse than an Infidel. He is either a mad man, a fool or a knave. Dr. Wilson with no allusion to Ingersoll knocked this blasphemous assaults upon Christianity into a thousand flinders last Sunday morning, discoursing upon the text, "The Government shall be upon his shoulders." What a fulfillment of this prophecy the last 1800 years and in the wonderful continued triumphs of the gospel, what splendid omens of the future. Col. Copeland, could have used with effect the following anecdote recorded in the life of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Pierson, Portland, Me. He was present at a gathering of ministers where the theme of God's Sovereignty, limitations of human will, election, etc., were discussed. Several times during the discussion an effort was made to draw out the Dr. but in vain. Finally at the close, the chairman insisted that the Dr. should give the parting word, which he did as follows: "Brethren there are *two facts I know*, one thing I *know I am a sinner*, another thing I *know Jesus died for me.*" This was the end of all argument and forgetting the discussion the ministers went home electrified by these two facts.

A pretty Sunday school teacher, a man pickeled in tobacco.

A social and oyster supper will be held at the residence of Mrs. Clark Cornwell on River St., Wednesday evening Dec. 7th. Rev. G. H. Grannis, pastor of the Congregational church, will be glad to welcome his friends between the hours of 7 and 10. Mrs. Cornwell has kindly offered her house for the occasion. Tickets for the supper 25 cents.

Ypsilanti Grange held a discussion upon "The Tariff," Wednesday evening. Mr. Peter Martin presiding. Messrs W. E. H. Sober and John Taylor presented essays thoroughly exhausting the theme, so far as brief dissertations could do. Mr. Sober took the American view, claiming a well adjusted tariff a necessity for revenue and for purposes of incidental protection to American industry. Mr. Taylor took the English Free trade view, that a tariff was not necessarily productive of high wages or for the best interests of the manufacturer, farmer or consumer. We have not space to give even the bristling points in these interesting essay. One thing is certain England is no model for the United States, and England can't imitate this country if she would. Free trade is (falsely called) the philanthropic theory. When we come square down to the logic of fact and experience, Free trade is visionary for this country. The easays were followed by Messrs. Daniel Peterson, C. R. Pattison, T. C. Owen, A. Williams, Andrew Campbell and F. S. Finley. It is a big question and it promises to be one which will make the monthly public meetings of the Grange lively this winter,

MARRIED.

YENS—ORTT.—At the Methodist Parsonage in this city, Nov 23d, by Rev. I. N. Elwood, MR. LEWIS YENS, of Monroe, and MISS. OLIVE M. ORTT, of Ypsilanti.

HAUSNER—RUNDELL.—At the Methodist Parsonage in this city, Nov, 29th MR. BORDER J. HAUSNER of Ypsilanti, and MISS EMALINE E. RUNDELL, of PITTSFIELD.

SMITH—RUSSELL.—In this city, Dec. 1st 1881 by James M. Forsyth, Esq., at the residence of A. C. Clark, on River street MR. JOHN N. W. SMITH and MRS. MARY F RUSSELL, both of Superior.

DIED.

RUSSELL—At Eaton Mills Nov. 30th FLORILLA RUSSELL, aged 71 years.

POLLOCK—In this city, Nov. 27th in her 14th year, MERTIE POLLOCK,

DIED—In Ypsilanti township Nov. 21st. 1881 JONATHAN G. MORTON in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Morton was born in Ware, Massachusetts, March 22, 1802. His father, Thomas Morton, was a native of Massachusetts, a farmer by occupation, and died in 1804. Mr. Morton was reared on a farm, and at the age of 17 years procured a horse and wagon and traveled from New England to Michigan, selling "Yankee notions" along the road. He arrived at Ypsilanti August, 1824, and in 1825 kept a general store, in a log cabin on the corner of Pearl and Huron streets, being the first store in Ypsilanti. In 1826 he sold out, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. He resided on sec. 31. He was married in March, 1826, to Almira Gorton. They had four children—Anastatia, wife of C. D. Pritchard, Iowa; Amand, wife of J. R. Holmes, and Andalusia, wife of J. Q. A. Sessions, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Alzina who has lived at home taking good care of her aged parents. When the county was first organized he was one of the first Supervisors of Ypsilanti, which then included Pittsfield. Mr. Morton was conversant with the early history of this city and vicinity. He knew all the sweets, pleasures, toils and sacrifices of pioneer life. He was a man of stalwart integrity, strong in physical frame, endurance and in high moral resolve. He left behind a character that his children will love to recall and treasure up in their hearts. He died trusting in Christ and in the precious belief of meeting the companion of his youth who had preceeded him only a few months in heaven.

For Additional Local see Eighth Page.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

See the inducements Schimmel & Draper offer in their business locals.

Hanging lamps at Schimmel & Draper's for only $3.50.

Jet and gold hanging lamps, $3,50 at Schimmel & Draper's.

French bronze hanging lamps, fourteen inch shade, only $3.50 at Schimmel & Draper's.

Don't buy your hanging lamps until you see those at Schimmel and Draper's with patent founts. Nothing like them in town.

Don't buy a last year's pattern hanging lamp when you can buy the latest pattern Schimmel & Draper's, Union Block china hall.

We have sold 1847 Rogers Bros. Tripple Plated Knives, for over a year at $3.50 per dozen, and will not be undersold.

BARNUM & EARL.

Keep your eye open when you come in town for the sign of the Big Watch, where you will get a Watch, Clock or piece of Jewelry repaired nicely, and as low as first class work can be done. We make a specialty of fine and difficult work, and can guarantee satisfaction on the most complicated work. BARNUM & EARL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

In the Curtiss-Barnard case now in progress at Charlotte, the witnesses from Lapeer were examined on Wednesday last. Among the number on the stand were Dr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sweet, J. H. Hough, Mrs. C. Tuttle, C. W. Perkins, Charles W. Morrison and Wm. W. Barber. The latter was the justice before whom the preliminary examination was held. Nothing especially new was developed beyond what was published about the time of the tragedy, and the main drift of the testimony was relative to the condition of Mrs. Curtiss and her ability to make a statement at the time her ante mortem statement was taken, also relative to the condition of the room, etc., when the dying woman was found. Mrs. Douglass was the longest on the stand, and told her story in a clear and unequivocal manner which impressed the audience with its weight.

Geo. M. Coan, of Niles, an old, widely-known and universally esteemed resident, died on Wednesday of this week, of dropsy.

Battle Creek claims to have expended over $400,000 in new buildings and improvements during the past year.

Petoskey has shipped 15,000 bushels of potatoes this season to southern Michigan.

The story of a large amount of money belonging to the late confederate government remaining on deposit in the bank of England is denied by a letter from Judah P. Benjamin.

James Hay, a prominent Saginaw lumberman, and for several years superintendent of the Tittabawassee boom company, died on Friday from typhoid pneumonia.

The Methodists of Jackson on thanksgiving day raised the entire balance due on their $37-000 church debt. This was done in sums varying from $1 to $5,000.

Mrs. Henry Ingham of Battle Creek, who had not taken a mouthful of food during the past fourteen months, it is now stated has a fair chance for recovery. Paralysis of the stomach was caused by a nervous shock, and for more than a year she has been sustained by injections and baths. During this time her weight has been reduced from 175 to fifty pounds. Her physicians gave her up some time ago, and her death was thought to be inevitable. A mutual insurance company of which she was a member prepaid her policy of $500 to meet the needs of her family. A few days ago, however, her stomach recovered apparently and retained a small amount of food taken through the mouth.

Francis Marron, baggage master, was killed at Allegan, Saturday morning, while coupling two lumber laden cars, by the lumber on one of them slipping at the shock of them coming together, and crushing his head against the other car. The moving car was without a brake, hence it could not be checked.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Baptist Church of Adrian was celebrated Sunday evening by a grand banquet at the Opera House. Ex-Gov. Croswell was one of the principal speakers. The regular addresses on Wednesday will be delivered by prominent clergymen from abroad, Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, being one of the speakers.

Public schools at Kalkaska are closed because of diphtheria.

A case of small-pox is reported at Albion.

There was an exciting episode in Charlotte growing out of the Curtis & Barnard murder trial on Monday. Rev. Mr. Curtis husband of the woman whom Mrs. Barnard is charged with having killed, occupied the pulpit in the baptist church on Sunday and referred to the awyers employed in Mrs. Barnard's defense in an uncomplimentary manner. He also offered prayer for Mrs. Barnard. On Monday Mr. Curtis and Mr. Barnard had a collision in the Sherwood house. Curtis was in the parlor when Mr. and Mrs. Barnard came in and an altercation ensued, in which Barnard used some strong language. Friends interfered. Hon. J. B. Moore, of Lapeer, who is one of the attorneys in the case, poured oil on troubled waters.

The second engine of the pattern invented by Mr. Eugene Fontaine, of Detroit, known as Fontaine engine No. 2, begins running on the N. Y. C. & H. R. road this week, between New York and Poughkeepsie, and is to be afforded every facility for a thorough test of speed, power and economy of fuel.

Mayor B. S. Tibbetts, of Coldwater, will will build an $18,000 opera house in that city, if the other citizens will give $3,000 toward t.

H. Egabroad, of the Dundee Reporter, is bout to establish a weekly Republican newsaper at Coldwater, his son to have charge of it.

The Barnard-Curtis case on Saturday was opened by Mr. Clay of Grand Rapids, who stated to the jury the outline of the defense. e proposed to show that a kerosene explosion took place, thereby accounting for fifty small burnt holes in the carpet. He further proposed to show that Mrs. Barnard was not in Lapeer at a time Mr. Curtis claims he met her. The first witness, Fred Barnard, cleared up some points which reflected upon his mother while at Charlevoix. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Lapeer, swore that Mrs. Barnard appeared cheerful during the day of the tragedy and played on the organ and sang, etc. The court room was filled.

The purport of the testimony on the sixth and seventh days of the trial of Mrs. Barnard, given by some twenty-five witnesses, was favorable to her general good character and Christian womanhood. Several swore to being at the Lapeer Baptist church on the night of the tragedy, who did not smell the kerosene oil of which others have spoken, nor did the turnkey of the jail who locked her in. The husband of the defendent gave his wife a first class certificate for wifely devotion, and swore that at the time Mr. Curtis says she was following him around, she was on a visit to Detroit and Ionia. The question about allowing testimony relating to the health of Mrs. Curtis was sharply debated by counsel. The defense relies upon this testimony to establish the fact that Mrs. Curtis labored under a hallucination, and only imagined that Mrs. Barnard had assaulted her. The court decided to admit. Besides the other witnesses who testified in this case Tuesday, the defendent was called to the stand, who told a very impressive story. Prof. R. C. Kedzie and Foster Pratt offered expert testimony regarding lamp explosions and peculiarities of breaking glass. Both from experiments were convinced that the lamp in queslion was broken by a force from the inside of the lamp. Three witnesses swore that the door of the barn of the parsonage at Greenville could not be seen from any window in the house. Defense rest their case. Rebutting testimony by the people will follow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest news from Dayton, Washington territory, states that the whole number of cases of smallpox up to date is 135, with 18 deaths and 60 cases convalescent.

It is stated that further indictments have been found, reaching into the hundreds of thousands, against Capt. Howgate.

Jay Gould and other New York capitalists are alleged to be organizing a new stock exchange bank and trust company, with a capital of $5,000,000. It is said the purpose is to fight the old exchange, which has frequently refused to do Gould's bidding.

Keck & Co. of Cincinnati, have been robbed of $6,000 worth of diamonds. They do not know when the robbing took place.

Boliver, the five ton elephant which traveled with Van Amburgh's menagerie for several years, was sold in New York this week, Forepaugh being the purchaser, at $7,100. He also bought the double-horned rhinoceros for $2.-450.

Cyrus W. Field is reported to have bought the New York Express with a view to consolidating it with the Evening Mail, which he has owned for over a year.

Secretary Folger would like to know how to purchase four and a half and five per cent bonds without calling in three and a halfs, and at the same time protect the government.

Baldwin, teller of the Mechanic's National bank, Newark, N. J., has been released on $25,-000 bail.

American artists are invited to submit designs for a monument to Alexander II., to be erected in the enclosure of the Kremlin at Moscow.

Forty-four unsafe buildings, six positively dangerous, are reported in one precinct in New York city.

Nearly 20,000 persons attended the Atlanta exposition Thanksgiving day, including 8,000 college and school students. There are now 13,-000 people cared for in the city and they claim room for 10,000 more.

Capt. Howgate was brought into court the day after Thanksgiving and a motion was made to reduce his bail from $25,000 to $15,-000. Inasmuch as indictments aggregating $160,000 were hanging over him, there was opposition to a reduction of bail. Howgate was taken back to jail.

Guiteau passed Thanksgiving quietly in his cell, most of the day reclining on a cot half asleep. About noon his brother called and spent a short time with him and at 3 o'clock he ate with relish a dinner sent to the jail prepared by Mrs. Scoville.

The authorities in New York city per request have sent 2,000 vaccine points to Rochester, N. Y., where small-pox is becoming epidemic.

While a party of 25 boys and girls were skating on a pond near Columbia, Mo., Thanksgiving day, the ice broke and three of the party were drowned.

W. S. Ramey, school teacher, and agent for patent desks, who had an office in C. W. Hart's drug store, Springfield, Ill., was discovered pilfering money from the cash drawer, and confessed to taking $2,000.

Robinson of the 10th Massachusetts district is added to the list of candidates for speaker of the house.

Hillhouse has resigned the office of assistant United States treasurer.

Secretary Hunt is thought of as judge of the court of claims, to be appointed when Bancroft Davis becomes assistant secretary of state in Arthur's cabinet.

Millers will watch with interest the issue of eight suits brought in the United States circuit court at St. Louis by Bignall of Syracuse, N. Y., for infringements on the Denchfield patent for cooling and drying meal.

It is probable that the affairs of the Pacific bank of Boston will be closed up by a receiver.

Dr. Armor of Brooklyn, an acknowledged authority, says Guiteau, instead of being insane is simply one of a large and dangerous class of ill-balanced mental monstrosities, compounded of badly arranged intellectual forces, feeble moral faculties and enormous self-conceit."

The banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Co. of New York city, will retire from business at the close of the year. The death of James Stokes and the recent serious illness of Isaac N. Phelps, the principal partners of the firm make the discontinuance necessary.

Owing to prevalence of cholera in Mecca and the fact that such an epidemic is usually followed by an outbreak in this country, a call s made by the New York board of health that the U. S. government unite with proper bodies of other governments to prevent the spread of the disease in this country.

Representatives of Cyrus W. Field took possession of the office of the New York Evening Express Saturday.

James Bradley, an extensive lumber merchant, has failed; liabilities $150,000. The banks of Louisville, Ky., hold the principal portion of the debt. In consequence of the mixed condition of affairs it is impossible to give the assets.

The acting postmaster general in Washington on Monday issued an order to postmasters, instructing them to decline to receive mail matter from cities declared by the health officer to be the seat of contagious disease.

The Paulding iron furnace at Cecil, Paulding county, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss estimated at $60,000; insurance. not known, as the works are owned by Graffe, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

President Arthur will move into the White House on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, as it is expected that all the repairs and improvements now in progress there will be finished by that time.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague will pass the winter in New York.

It is proposed to change the name of Council Bluffs to Garfield.

In the Christiancy divorce case Nov. 28, the cross examination of Mary F. Lugenbeel, mother of Mrs. Christiancy, was resumed. Being asked to relate some details of Mr. Christiancy's alleged cruelty to his wife, the witness testified that while she was visiting them in Lansing, Mich.. Mr. Christiancy knocked his wife down in their room. Some two days later the witness spoke about the circumstance to Mr. Christiancy, and he said he was drunk when he did it, and it should not occur again. Mr. Christiancy and his sons were drunk the entire time when she was at the house, and fighting between them was an every day occurrence. During the giving of the witness' testimony, she was repeatedly prompted and corrected by her daughter, to which counsel for the plaintiff objected. This brought on a sharp colloquy in which Mrs. Christiancy asserted that her husband was drunk all the time as was one of his counsel. This last declaration irritated the gentleman to whom she referred (Ingersoll), who demanded that the charge be made part of the record, and amid some excitement the session closed.

The daily production during October of the Bradford, Pa., oil field was 65,924 barrels, a daily decrease of 1,426 barrels from the previous month.

Nearly one hundred Milwaukee cigar manufacturers have combined to resist the encroachments of the Cigarmakers' Union.

The liabilities of Geo. T, Clark, morocco dealer, of Boston, are $114,000; $72,000 is secured. The unsecured creditors will get ten cents on the dollar.

An anti-railroad monopoly meeting was held at San Francisco, this week to protect against an exclusive franchise being given the Bay Shore Railroad to encircle the city with its tracks.

E. W. Lansing & Co. of St. Louis, failed for over half a million dollars. The failure was precipitated as follows: The house owed Billingsby $600,000. He refused to grant the firm further extension on the debt, and they sold or transferred to him sufficient liquor to cover demands. This being done, the house had notes, open accounts and stock to the amount of about $40,000, with which they purposed continuing business in a small way. The other creditors, acting on the assumption that the transfer to Billingsby was fraudulent, sued out attachments, and in order that one creditor should not have preference over another the firm made an assignment. Corning and Co., distillers, Peoria, sued out a writ of replevin to-day against Billingsby for 25 barrels of whisky sold to Lansing & Co., and other suits will doubtless follow.

The enterprise of boring artesian wells in Tulare County, Cal., has proved successful. A well commenced on October 10 struck water twenty-seven days afterward, at a depth of 330 feet, and has since been yielding at the rate of more than 30,000 gallons per hour. Allowing one-fourth of this for waste, the quantity is sufficient to cover twenty acres of ground with one inch of water every twenty-four hours.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton promised to persuade the French Government to rescind the proposition against American pork, and the foreign dispatches indicate that he has been able to do so.

The Connecticut courts have decided that a limited railroad ticket is worthless after the time for which it was issued has expired. This question has arisen many times, and the decision will save the railroad companies much trouble.

It is humiliating to note the fact that Mrs. Garfield receives through mail from twenty to fifty begging letters every day. It requires great poverty of soul as well as purse to induce these beggars to do such ill-timed work.

The Corpus Christi stage was haulted by two masked men near Oakville, Texas, and the registered letters taken from the mail pouches. The solitary passenger had no money for the robbers.

The American Book Exchange of New York, which was managed by John B. Alden, a Chicago man, has finally failed, after staggering under a heavy load for several months. Mr. Alden made a strong fight for cheap literature and his failure will be regretted.

The robbery of a grave at Buffalo led to the discovery that the body obtained met death from strychnine. Further investigation showed that there was a large insurance policy on the deceased, and it is now believed that the plot comprised murder and fraud.

A train on the New Jersey Central road flew through Paterson at the rate of forty miles an hour. After running thirty miles the engineer discovered the body of a woman, alive but unconscious, on the wooden platform above the cow-catcher. When rescued she could only remember being struck by the locomotive She was not seriously injured.

Large building enterprises are under contemplation or already begun at Long Branch. Numerous fine residences and enlargement of hotels, new churches, etc., are in the list.

Mr. Hillhouse has resigned the Sub-Treasurership at New York, and it is understood that a gentleman in that city, of high commercial standing, has been tendered the office.

FOREIGN.

Germany is increasing her army. Military estimates include pay for 300 additional Lieutenants and 2,200 non-commissioned officers.

Holders of confederate bonds hope in time to secure the removal of the restriction in the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, which prohibits southern states from effecting settlements of their legally contracted debts. But they do not contemplate litigation to recover confederate property in Europe.

DETROIT MARKETS.

APPLES—choice, per bbl	$2 50	@$3 00
—common, "	1 00	@ 2 00
BARLEY—⅌ bu	2 0	@ 2 25
BEANS—Good unassort'd, ⅌ bu	2 25	@ 2 50
BEESWAX—⅌ lb	20	@ 23
BUTTER—Best grades	25	@ 27
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., ⅌ lb	14	@ 15
COAL—Stove and nut	7	
—Egg	7 00	@
CORN—⅌ bu	62	@ 65
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ⅌ lb	6½	@ 7
— " evap'd.	12	@ 12½
—Peaches	23	@ 25
CRANBERRIES—Culti'd per bbl.	9 00	@ 11 00
—Wild " "	7 50	@ 9 00
EGGS—⅌ doz	20	@ 23
FLOUR—White wheat brands.	6 75	@ 7 00
—Seconds	5 00	@ 5 25
HAY—Choice timot'y, new crop	16 00	@17 00
—Clover, new crop	10 00	@12 00
—Baled, choice timothy	16 50	@18 00
HIDES—Green	6	@ 6½
—Cured	8½	
HOPS—State, new	23	@ 26
OATS—White	47½	@ 48
—Mixed		47
ONIONS—⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 25
POTATOES—⅌ bu	80	@ 90
SALT—Onondaga	1 35	
—Saginaw	1 30	
TALLOW—⅌ lb	6	@ 7
WHEAT—No. 1 white	1 23	@ 1 32
—No. 2 white		1 31
—No 2 red		1 36½
WOOD—⅌ cord, hickory	6 00	@ 6 50

Detroit Live Stock Market

CATTLE.	
Choice shipping steers, per cwt.	$4 35@4 75
Choice butchers' steers	4 00@4 50
Mixed butchers' stock	3 00@3 35
Feeders	2 75@3 00
Coarse stock	2 40@2 80
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs.	3 65@4 50
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs.	$5 75@5 75

A FRIEND AT COURT.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE, IN OUR UNION.

In the different municipal courts of the city of Boston about ten thousand people appear every year, and are fined or otherwise punished for drunkenness and offenses growing out of it. There was lately at the Boston House of Correction one woman who had been thus sentenced for the sixtieth time.

It is difficult not to look at such misery in the lump. People are apt to speak of all these people as if they were just like each other, and as if their case was hopeless. But the truth is the circumstances of each case differ from those of each other case, and each person appears before the court for a certain first time.

It is at this first appearance that there seems to be a chance to befriend this poor weak creature, who for the first time finds herself in the presence of the law—or finds himself there. And several ladies and gentlemen in the southern wards of Boston have made an effort in the last summer, to be sure that in each such first offense the poor creature on trial should have a "Friend in Court," who should do his best to make the arrest and mortification of it a turning point in life.

The presence of such a person in court is hailed with great satisfaction by the judge. The judge of the southern municipal district is a wise, skillful and benevolent man. He understands the difficult problem he has to deal with, and is the true friend of the prisoner, while he is the upright magistrate acting for society. He has assisted, in the most hearty way, the efforts made to place these first offenders on their feet.

The results of the effort in three months past have certainly been satisfactory. In the month of July alone, Mr. Blood, who may be called the "prisoner's friend," took on probation in the Roxbury court sixty-five of the persons arrested for drunkenness. In twenty-three of these cases it was necessary to pay the costs and a small fine. The reader sees that he had two new cases a day to care for. Having relieved the drunkard from the officer of justice, Mr. Reed is able to offer counsel as a tried friend. To sum up a few of the results of his ministry in July: He was able to send away from city temptation, to work in the country, sixteen persons. He took two *boys*, who were found drunk, and persuaded friends to give bonds for their better behavior. It is our hope that we may, at least, break up the business of selling liquor to boys, by following up such cases to the fountain, and prosecuting the offenders.

How much good does all this do? It is impossible to say. But so far as we know the mothers, wives, husbands and fathers of those cared for are, in general, grateful for the efforts made, and the criminals themselves try to help. Of fifty-eight placed on probation in June only three, at our last report, had broken their promise. The pledge they take is a pledge with a penalty, which is constantly pressing on their memory; and the visitor who goes into their wretched houses, preaching the gospel of temperance has an authority which he could scarcely have carried had he not appeared as a friend in need.

This "friend at court" is supported in this duty by the contributions of several churches of different communions. He reports to their charity boards his needs for clothing, homes, books, etc., and, in case of need, can refer special cases to their visitors. A practical method is thus thrown open for church work in temperance and woman's work in temperance, which may be extended indefinitely.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—According to MM. Behm and Wagner's *Bevolkerung der Erde*, Europe has now a population of $315,929,000 inhabitants, Asia 834,707 000. Africa 205,679,000, America 95,405,000, Australia and Polynesia 431,000, the Polar regions 82,000, giving a total of 1,455,023.000, being an increase of 16,788,000 according to the latest known censuses. At the end of 1877 Germany had a population of 43,943,-000, Austria and Hungary (1879) of 38,000,000, France (1876) of 36,900,-000, Turkey in Europe of 8,860,000, Russia of 87,900,000. In Asia, China possesses 434,900,000 inhabitants, Hongkong 130,144, Japan 34,300,000, according to the census of 1878. The British possessions in India number 240,200,000 people, (an estimate made before the census of this year), the French possessions, 280,000, Cochin China, 1,600,000, the East Indian islands, 44,000,000, the islands of the South Sea, 878,000: The area of Africa is estimated at 29,382,000s quare kilometers, divided as follows: Forests and cultivated land, 6,300,000; savannahs, 6,235,000; steppes, 4,200,000; deserts, 10,600. The inhabitants of British North America number 3,800,-000, of the United States, 50,000,000, of Mexico, 9,485,000, and of Brazil, 11,100,000. The Polar regions extend around the Arctic circle, with an area of 3,859,000 square kilometers, and the Antarctic regions about 600,000. The population of the former is small, with the exception of Iceland, which has 72,000 and Greenland 10,000.

A spare bed is apt to be damp, unventilated and unhealthy. It needs airing previous to use.

Olive oil is produced in Glynn and McIntosh counties, Ga.

FASHION NOTES.

We are indebted to Ehrich Brothers, New York, for advance information as to fall fashions. The *Quarterly* is issued at 295 Eighth avenue, New York.

Very long pile plush is much used in millinery.

Feather turbans are revived to a limited extent.

Derby felts bid fair to remain a permanent fashion.

Untrimmed striped skirts will continue to be much worn.

The hair is dressed close, flat, and with very little fluffiness.

Spanish lace, both black and white, is as much the rage as ever.

Cuffs are made very deep, reaching sometimes almost to the elbow.

All kinds of lace are fashionable, but Spanish lace takes the lead.

Many large pokes are trimmed with a wreath of flowers within the brim.

Velvet, plush and fur bands will all be used for trimming midwinter suits.

The majority of bonnets have very wide strings.

In mercantile invoices, all large bonnets are classed as pokes, small ones cottages.

Moire will be much used in combination with cashmere and other woolen stuffs.

Loose twisted chamois leather and undressed kid gloves are as much worn as ever.

Copper and brickdust shades are growing deeper and darker as the season advances.

It takes very little of striped novelty goods or plush to renovate a half worn dress.

Floral decorations, either of real or artificial flowers, are coming in vogue for wedding cakes.

Heavy double box-plaited ruchings adorn the bottom of the skirt of many handsome costumes.

Large collars are worn by children, girls in their teens, young ladies, matrons and elderly women.

Striped novelty fabrics with shot threads of gold in hair lines are much used in composite costumes.

All sorts of felt, plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets will be worn, but pokes are the first favorites.

One of the most effective stripes in new colors is of orange with hair lines of gold and edged with black.

Pendant pockets of white satin and moire trimmed with Spanish lace make pretty additions to evening demi-toilets.

Camel's hair cloth, serges and a new light cloth called Rhadames are the leading woolen dress goods of the season.

The new woolen goods, striped with lines of plush, make very handsome accessory parts—cuffs, collars, reverse pockets and bands for plain, self-colored all-wool suits.

Feathers of all kinds, from whole and half birds, heads and wings, to ostrich plumes and tips are extremely fashionable.

Velvet, plush and novelty ribbons are used to make handsome hanging pockets or reticules that can be worn with any dress.

Basques of moire, in black and in dark colors, in blue, plum, bottle-green and maroon, will be worn with skirts of various kinds.

Wall papers are now brought out in imitation of tapestries, including even the famous Gobelins, which are admirably imitated.

Large, very large bonnets are the most fashionable, but small and medium sizes and cottage and turban shapes continue in vogue.

Lace is used to an enormous extent in trimming all sorts of winter garments—dresses, wraps, fichus for house wear, basques and jackets.

A fashionable bride is now attended to the altar by from eight to twelve bridesmaids, half of whom are little girls in short dresses, the other half young ladies in society.

New velvet and plush brocades on satin grounds derive their shaded effects in the flowers and figures from cut and uncut pile, and from graded lengths of the pile, also from embossing or pressing.

Large double-pronged gilt, silver and metallic pins resembling hair or bonnet pins, with an ornamented head, are used to loop the draperies of skirts, and to fasten the front of basques on many imported dresses.

Among other millinery novelties is a felt hat, with a deep brim and square crown, called the accordion crown. This consists of a four-cornered piece, stiffly lined, and resting upon folds of velvet or plush, which gives the accordion effect.

Here is a good way to make an old dress almost as good as new: Get enough of new striped or plaided novelty material, the gayer the better, and be sure to select one with metallic threads, and add this to the material of your old dress, if of plain stuff, in the way of cuffs, collars, revers, pockets, bands and loops; or if the old material is striped or plaided, get plush of an inexpensive quality, and of such a color as will barmonize or harmoniously contrast with the old plaids or stripes.

The law in Michigan requires a druggist to label all arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other poisons, including tartar emetic, sold, with the name of the article and the word "poison." Upon the label must also be stated the antidote for the drug where one is known. The apothecary is also required to keep a record of every instance of poisons sold and the name of the person to whom it is delivered. This record is subject to the inspection of any physician or police officer at any time within business hours.

Carrying His Skeleton Outside.

The tortoise has not accomplished the feat of taking off its flesh and sitting in its bones, but it has done the next thing to it. It is the first example of a skeleton brought to the surface; the back is incapable of movement and the scales, with which a less ambitious reptile is content, have developed into the horny shield which covers it, while the bones of the chest have developed into a box capable of containing the creature, head and legs and all. In fact, if we belonged to a past generation, when insane plays upon words were taken for wit, we should have most probably said that the chest of the tortoise is a box to hold its trunk. The horny integument of the schild-krote, "shield toad," as our Teutonic brethren so graphically call him, is scarcely less rich in associations than his family name, suggesting, among a crowd of other memories, the high tortoise-shell combs, short waists, whist and pump room manners of the beauties of the Regency. The arrangement for wearing the skeleton outside and packing the whole body away in the case formed by its convenient, but not an absolute protection against foes. The lithe and wily panther, for instance, has a habit of inserting his paw into the opening left for the protrusion of the head, and thus extracting the animal. The turtle, moreover, is at a disadvantage when turned over on its back, which is a favorite method of securing those which come ashore to lay their eggs. Against ordinary dangers the thick shield is a very useful safeguard, but the impossibility of receiving any impression through the skin of the body must have its disadvantages, too. How, for instance, does a tortoise manage in those cases which a cow provides against by a rubbing post? Supposing it to be possible for him to suffer from any such inconvenience, he would be even worse off than a mediæval knight, armed cap-a-pie, beneath whose steel panoply a specimen of the domestic pulex had secreted itself.—*The Saturday Review.*

"Is this seat occupied?" "Of course this seat is occupied," was the reply. "Are both halves of this seat occupied?" was the next query. "Of course both halves are occupied." "Well, my friend," said the new arrival, as he let go of his satchel, "I want to bother you with one more query. Had you rather I would toss that grab-bag out of the window and sit down with you, or chuck you out and ride into Detroit with the grab-bag?" The grab-bag man got mad at that, and wouldn't ride anywhere else except on the wood box.—*Detroit Free Press.*

India abounds in snakes. Most of the species are harmless, but some are venomous. It is estimated that in the year 1877 at least 22,000 human beings perished from snake bites. The *cobra, krait* and a serpent a foot long, the *echiz carinata*, popularly known as *kupper* or *foorsa*, are the most dangerous. The bite of the last causes blood to ooze from the pores of its victim's body, who after a week or more succumbs to its fatal power.

A lady whose love of flowers and whose success in cultivating them are far in advance of her own culture, was heard by a passer-by to call to one of her family the other day, "Mary, go and show her my bed of double spittoonias, that grow doubler and doubler every day." Then she added, "And when my salivas are bloomed out, you must be sure to come around to see them."—*Elmira Free Press.*

German newspapers have been searching for the longest word, and have found one with 66 letters, but "though often used in conversation" it is not given in standard dictionaries.

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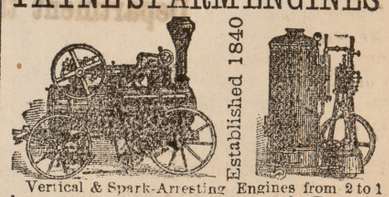

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THE FARM

Cut out the old wood of raspberries and shorten the canes of tender sorts preparatory to laying them down for the winter. I think it makes no difference whether the old wood is cut out immediately after the canes are done bearing or at the annual trimming, though so much has been said in favor of both seasons. I consider it merely a matter of convenience. The canes of tender varieties should be cut back one-third, and the numbers of canes in a hill reduced to about five or six. A couple of shovelsful of manure may be scattered around each hill and the canes are then ready to be laid down. which should not, however, be done until winter and freezing weather has fairly set in. The covering need not be heavy: a few inches of soil is sufficient, and care should be taken not to break the canes by bending them over too sharply.

The best farm horse is the strong horse, the one that can step out lively, and has endurance to go through a day's work without great fatigue. The business of raising fast horses is altogether distinct from the business of the farmer. The heavy Norman horses and their cross-breeds are, perhaps, the coming farm horses.

An acre of water may be made more valuable than an acre of the best farming land. Here is an instance in point. A gentleman in Sonoma County, California, has this year sold $700 worth of carp from a pond covering less than an acre. He has had the fish but two years. If you have a pond of water utilize it; if an undrained slough, make a pond by excavating.

An Iowa farmer put up 20 one-year-old hogs, and for the first 28 days fed them on dry shelled corn, of which they ate 82 bushels and gained 837 lbs.—over 10 lbs. to the bushel of corn. He then fed the same hogs for 14 days on dry corn meal, during which time they consumed 47 bushels, and gained 553 lbs., or 11¾ lbs. to the bushel. The same hogs were then fed 14 days on corn meal and water mixed, consumed 55¼ bushels of corn and gained 731 pounds 13 1-6 lbs. to the bushel of corn. He fed them 14 days on corn meal cooked, and after consuming 45 bushels of the cooked meal they had gained 799 lbs., or very nearly 15 lbs. to the bushel of meal.

LAYING DOWN GRAPE VINES.—In localities where the vines were injured by the cold weather in November, 1880, it would be well to cut the vines loose from the trellis; prune and then let them lie on the ground until the buds begin to enlarge in the spring.

FEEDING PUMPKINS.—I find it a good plan where cows are fed on pumpkins to have a strong pine plank box for each. Have the plank 1 inch in thickness. Let the box be 24x14 inches and five inches in depth. Put the pumpkin in the box, cut with a shovel and sprinkle on some salt. It is a quick way and works well.

Eggs in Winter.

Everybody is fond of eggs in the winter. An exchange tells us in the following words how we can have them:

Generally, it may be observed, that winter laying depends more on the food and care which hens receive than on the breed or strain to which they belong. And, further, that those breeds which are the most heavily feathered, and are the least affected by severe cold, are the best winter layers. To this class Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Cochins are considered as belonging, but it is doubtful if Cochins should be included among the "best layers" at any time. Much also depends on the time hens were hatched. In the writer's opinion, and the opinion has been founded on observation and experience, late hatched chickens make the best layers. They do not attain to a large size, for their growth is cut short by the approach of winter. But for this very reason their maturity is hastened and their laying qualities increased. If the smaller and early maturing breeds are chosen, June and July hatched pullets will give good results. Plymouth Rocks should not, for the purpose contemplated, be hatched later than June; Brahmas not later than the middle of June.

The pullets having been secured, no matter what breed they may be, they must be well fed in order to furnish eggs in winter. Feeding well does not mean simply giving them all the corn, or oats, or wheat, they will eat. Feeding well is feeding at the right time, in the right manner, with a variety of good food. The fowls are in confinement, having only a small yard for a run. But they need gravel, insects, and a variety of spicy and aromatic seeds, such as they get when foraging over a wide territory, or something to take the place of these things. And with these they need exercise. It will be well therefore to make the floor of their home of gravel or sand, and throw coal ashes into their yard frequently; also to put a little box in the house and keep it supplied with granulated oyster shells. Keep plenty of clover hay or straw in their house. Sweepings from the barn floor, dried grass or weeds from the garden, or anything of the sort will be useful. A sheaf of wheat or oats hung up within reach, will also be beneficial. For their daily food, we will give them, early in the morning, wheat screenings, or buckwheat, or cracked corn, a handful for each fowl. This should be scattered in the straw, on the bottom of the house. They will find every grain of it, and if it keeps them scratching until noon, so much the better. At noon we will give them soft food, bran and corn meal in equal parts, scalded or wet with milk. This should contain, two or three times a week, a good sprinkling of red pepper, or ginger, and a little salt. Just before dark they should have a generous supply of whole corn. Of course, water must be supplied, and the table scraps are always acceptable and beneficial. To supply meat, which in limited quantities is very useful, it is a good plan to put a few pounds of beef or pork scraps in a box with slatted sides. The fowls can pick at it through the slats, and it can not be eaten or carried off by dogs or cats. If the cracklings are rich and fresh, it is the safest plan to boil them and thicken with meal, thus making a mush that can be fed at pleasure, in suitable quantities. In cold weather, both grain and soft food should be supplied warm, not hot.

Care of Young Animals.

This is a fit topic for consideration. The young animals being weaned and deprived of their mother's milk, the most appropriate food for their growth and health, the art of man now comes into practice in place of natural instincts. The young animal must be fed, and its food chosen and apportioned for it. This should be done with propriety. If the food is not precisely right, no excess of quantity will make up for the defect in that respect. In fact, excess of quantity will be a serious error, although the food should not be of the very best. We cannot here suggest what foods should be used, and can only give a hint or two as to the manner of feeding. This should be very cautiously done. A young animal is spoiled as soon as it becomes fat, for its food is turned from the production of bone and muscle—which are needed—to the growth of fat, which is unnecessary and positively unhealthful. The food should be given in small quantities, and often, and the ration increased gradually as it may be found to be disposed of in a satisfactory manner. Water is of the greatest necessity, and this should not only be liberally supplied, but it should be perfectly pure. Regularity in feeding is of the greatest importance. Animals do not reason, but they remember their times of feeding, they fret and worry if the times pass without bringing the expected food, and this worry seriously affects them. Sheep and pigs are especially fretful if their usual time passes by, and a flock of sheep thus worried through a whole winter will fail to gain weight, although as well fed as another that has been fed regularly.

I used to keep my stock until they matured, but in this fast day and age the fashion has changed and I sell my hogs twice a year. I try to keep them until they are six months old. We can make the first thousand pounds of steer with one-half the feed we can make the next five hundred and with less trouble. Whenever I kept a steer until he was three years old I never was able to get any profit out of him. Hogs are profitable if sold at five and six months old, but not so if kept eighteen months."—J. P. Forsyth.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

In the Kitchen.

Does the mistress of the house—even one inclined to be very thorough—really know in what condition all pertaining to the kitchen is kept, when she only gives it her general superintendence without taking hold now and then of some of the manual labor? Would it not be well for those employed to know that, at such a time as they least expected, the hand of the mistress, as well as her eyes, would be known not only in the kitchen but in every department of the house? Those who are justly esteemed our best housekeepers are doubtless frequent visitors to all the varied labors of the household. They do not send for cook, waitress or laundress to come to their parlor or chamber to receive the orders for the day. That is a lazy, shiftless way of pretending to do that for which the mistress of a family—the housekeeper—is especially needed.

If the servants are to have unlimited control of the different sections of household labor which their respective duties assign them, only going to their employer's rooms to learn what is to be ordered for dinner or how many the table is to be arranged for, a housekeeper seems to us somewhat of an incumbrance; at any rate more ornamental than useful. Many of our best housewives are scrupulously careful, and most conscientiously go from kitchen to dining-room, from dining-room to laundry, giving the plan for each girl's day's work, and are sure they have taken careful note of the condition of each apartment and the articles belonging to them. Returning to their sitting-room they say to themselves,

"Well, all things considered, the girls manage to keep their separate departments in comfortable order. Of course there are here and there points one could wish more carefully attended to; but cook would perhaps leave without a moment's warning were I to speak of any imperfection. The waitress I know would; and if the laundress did not follow their lead, she'd 'sulk' for a week. So I think I am wise to take no notice of such short-comings."

Yes. There are doubtless cases where it may be wisest to shut one's mouth, if not the eyes, rather than lose a passably good servant. But, surely, this is wisdom only in cases of sickness, or a house so full of company that one is compelled to endure inefficient or slack performance of duties, but only for the time being; or, most important of all, when the lady's own health is so frail that it would be injurious to risk losing even very poor servants.

This last case, above all others, is ample excuse for a housekeeper to overlook a multitude of sins. It is but the choice between two evils—poor help or breaking up the home and boarding. The first is by far the lesser evil. Better die than try the latter. There can be no home in a boarding-house.

But for a lady in good health, strong enough to spend her days shopping or in picture galleries examining the choicest works of art, on her feet all day in this toil of pleasure to which the hardest day's work in kitchen or laundry is but child's play, her evenings also, 'way into the small hours, spent at concerts, theaters or operas, with no complaints of excessive fatigue or physical injury; for such an one to fear to notice gross neglect and carelessness, lest the unfaithful servant should leave her, is the most inexcusable cowardice.

That class of servants are not the kind who are likely to wish to tarry long in any place. However blind and easy the mistress may be, the time soon comes when from no reproof, from no cause whatever but the desire to change, they leave, on short notice, and usually at the most inconvenient time.

A good housekeeper may for a moment shrink from rolling up her sleeves, putting on a real work-apron, and taking hold of the kitchen work in earnest. But not for long. Putting one's hands to the work reveals such gross neglect, and the absolute necessity that there would soon have been for a change, far better than any supervision can do. Passing round among the work, stepping into closets or storerooms while doing some light work for cake or desserts, cannot enable the mistress to estimate the true way in which her work is done. One who has not done any rough manual labor for months, perhaps years, may not willingly bend to the work, if by any rebuke for carelessness her servants leave her. For a day or two, when she first finds herself alone, all must seem strange and the work hard. She will make many mistakes and feel half discouraged. Her hands, long exempt from the rough toil, will be stiffened and sore from handling ironware, the scrub-brush, or washing dishes in hot suds. But this will not annoy her long. Soon she sees the great change a few hours of well-applied labor can make in pantries, dish-closets, and particularly in the dishes themselves, and then she begins to find solid pleasure in her work.

The perfectly washed dish, polished with a spotlessly clean and dry towel, is a joy to look upon. The silver takes a new luster, the glass is as brilliant as crystal, and holding it up to see if any mote or speck or lint remains, if the lady sees only the clear, transparant glass, shining like crystal, no wonder her face lights up with a real and far more satisfying pleasure than she has ever felt in the finest work of art, because this freshening up and renovating everything over the house is the work of her own hands, well and faithfully done.

When at last, from attic to cellar, order and scrupulous neatness reign, how much more a good housewife shrinks from bringing in "help" than she ever did from losing them! Such loss she has found her exceeding gain.

But she knows other duties have a claim on her time and strength, and, as a matter of duty, she must look for help. How firmly she resolves that in superintending her servants hereafter she will be sure that nothing shall escape her notice. She will never allow herself to form her judgment of the efficieney or faithfulness of those in her employ by trusting simply to her eyes. This last experience has clearly shown her that the eye will never so readily or truly detect neglect or deceit as her hands.

"These dishes look well. Yes. But let me take them in my hand. I shall easily know if they have been washed and perfectly polished with a dry towel. The top may be clean. Is the bottom of the plate equally so?, or shall I find it sticky, because wiped with a damp—not overclean—cloth?"

Kettles and tins may look clean, and may have been well dried on the side of the range or in the sun before putting away. Ah! Take them up; pass the finger round the rim, or binding, or where the handle or bail is attached to the kettle. How greasy! The inside seems clean, why should the outside be so important? Because in a day or two, if neglected, there will be found a constant accumulation of greasy particles where ashes from the grate will lodge, and an ugly crust of this deposit will soon give an unpleasant rancid taste to any food cooked therein, however clean the inside may be.

In no one article is this so apparent as in the pans used to bake bread or cake in. If not carefully washed and as faithfully dried, so that no semblance or odor of grease can be discovered about the rim, or inside or out, the undercrust and sides of bread or cake cannot fail to have an impure, unpleasant taste and smell. In sheet-iron pans it is more noticeable than in tin.

All this a housekeeper who has had the pleasure of working without any so-called help for a week or two, until every utensil and arrangement about the house is in perfect order, will bear in mind when, at last, she finds other duties must compel her once more to resort to these incumbrances, and she will most resolutely determine that the work shall henceforth be so faithfully watched that never again will she be obliged to have so much to clean up after any girl. Happy the woman who does not find outside calls engross her time so thoroughly, the moment she turns the kitchen work over to another, that many small things, here and there, will have escaped her notice. To what proportions will those small items have grown when next she is left alone?—*Ex.*

Galvalized iron is iron covered with zinc in a zinc bath. Formerly it was covered by the aid of electricity, created by a galvanic battery, but lately it is covered with zinc in the same manner that tinned iron is made, still keeping its old name. Zinc will corrode underneath paint, and form zinc oxide, a white powder, which loosens the zinc and drops it off.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Little Gretchen's Narrow Escape.

Many years have passed since the perilous escape from death we have to tell of happened. It occurred abroad. In some districts of Alps the Protestant churches are far apart. Far, that is, if you calculate the climbings and descendings of the winding roads. But the simple-hearted pious people will face, not only the toil but also the great risks which are added at some seasons. Gretchen Heilberg, a little stout-hearted maiden of about twelve, the only daughter of a well-to-do Tyrolese gentleman, was one of this sort. The church nearest her parents' chalet was somewhat more than two miles distant. But bad, indeed, must the weather be to prevent her, when Sunday came from setting out. The church itself was not in sight, being built on the other side of a great projecting spur of one of the mountains, but the road, after vanishing from sight for a little way, again became visible for a moment, more than a mile off, just where it rounded the side of the mountain. It was at this point that the members of the household used to look out for little Gretchen in going and returning whenever she made the journey alone.

Nearly every part of the year had its special peril for this road. In the winter the winds were frightful. At the most exposed spots, walls for shelter had been built, but in spite of these, there was at times positive danger of the wayfarer being caught by the fierce gusts and hurled over the steep precipice. The dangers in the early spring were of another kind. It was the avalanche, — the snow thunderbolt which then had to be feared. As soon as the sun's beams attained strength enough to melt the snow which lay on the lowest slopes of the mountain, slips of many tons weight might take place. In some seasons the first of these falls might come on very suddenly; once they had begun, it was possible for them to follow one another nearly as quickly as salvoes of artillery.

On one Sunday morning, in the year we tell of, little Gretchen, Bible in hand, had set out alone. Her father and her brother were making a business journey in Bavaria. Besides the domestics, a grown-up male cousin, then on a visit to them, was the only one left at home with Frau Heilberg, who was something of an invalid. For some days before the weather had been fine, a treacherously soft breeze had been wandering about the upper valleys. It promised soon to make the snow-drops and violets spring again in the more sheltered nooks; but, alas, it had another task—to set the avalanches sliding.

This had been mentioned before Gretchen started, but nobody thought the danger was near. It was believed that everything would be safe for yet a couple of days to come. All the household knew how great a privation it would be to Gretchen not to be present at church. She was permitted to go.

The little black spot which they so well knew marked her arrival at the far off bend of the road we have spoken of duly appeared. It moved on,—it vanished round the bulging side of the mountain. So far they knew all was safe. But hardly a quarter of an hour had passed before a slight rumble was heard. Frau Heilburg, looking up, saw through the window a sight, the fatal significance of which she knew almost before she saw it. Where for months before the low southern slope of the mountain, that fronting towards the chalet, had shown a steady, unfailing covering of white, there was now visible an irregular darkish patch, while from below it was rising up a mist, a vapor.

The snow had slipped. That dark patch, she knew, was at the base mountain side; the vaporous curling beneath was the spray of the snow sent back upwards by the sharp concussion. A scream which instinctively escaped from her mother's heart, quickly brought to her side Jean Marcel, the cousin, who had been sitting in another room. The house was all astir in a moment. The domestics had heard the dull, far-off rumble, and though it had meant nothing to Jean Marcel's French ears, they knew at once what it signified. Great was the wringing of hands at poor Gretchen's danger.

Clearly, if faintly, as the noise of the avalanche had reached the chalet, they knew, both mistress and servants, that not a murmur of it would reach the valley on the other side. Owing to the peculiar formation of the mountain, it never did so. Everything depended upon whether Gretchen should reach the bend of the road, and perceive that the fall of the snow had begun, and then be able to retrace her steps round the angle before another down-rush came. Nay, there was one other chance hanging on a hair finer yet. If the avalanche did fall, she might be saved if it fell just at the moment when she stood at the curving point of the road. The rocks immediately overhead formed a kind of pent-house, shouldering the snow off on either side. She would, indeed, be made a prisoner, but the villagers of the other valley would be nearly sure to rescue her.

What a time of suspense for the invalid mother! The window was thrown open, and there she sat at the aperture, supported by her nephew Jean, never taking her gaze from where that bit of road was discernible. The sun shone steadily on, seeming to her cruelly pitiless in its splendor. Was not every atom of its brilliancy, every instant of its unceasing glory melting the snow, and thawing the fragile ice-chains which supported the avalanche underneath which Gretchen might at any moment appear? The bell of a neighboring convent had in the meantime begun to ring; the kind Roman Catholic inmates had also pereeived what had happened. It was all but hopeless that the signal would be of any use. For it to be so, it would have to be heard by some one on the higher road across the main valley, who could communicate with the other village.

Slowly the moments crept on; fiercely the sun flamed on the snow. Then the time, instead of lagging, made for itself wings and flew! for it was the hour for the black spot which meant dear little Gretchen to reappear at the bend of the road.

"It is not her!" gasped the mother. "I will not believe it; my eyes are strained with watching." It was the mother's heart trying to persuade herself against the evidence of the eyes. There was a spot; it moved along. It is undoubtedly Gretchen. Now the mother lost faith as well as hope. "She will come on past the pent-house of the rocks; she will be killed for going religiously to church!"

Jean Marcel could say nothing. He was a brave young man, but there was not anything that he could do. Gretchen was a mile and a half away, with the near part of the road between them blocked with the fallen snow. Eagerly, he divided himself between attending to his aunt, and leaning towards the open window.

"Yes," repeated Gretchen's mother as the far off dark spot kept moving, seeming to be just leaving the place of shelter,—"yes, she will be cruelly killed for going to worship God."

A voice ought to have sounded in her ears, "O ye of little faith!" For, at that instant, just before the little ball had left the over-hanging rocks, a zigzag line was seen to shoot along that face of the mountain slope. The snow below and within the line shot downwards; it vanished in a white mist which hid the black ball.

"She is gone!" passionately cried Jean Marcel.

Slowly the mist cleared. It went off on either side; the rocks had split the falling snow into two parts. Fainter grew the rising vapor of snow spray; slowly it cleared, and with a shriek of joy the mother announced that her instinct-sharpened eyes had been the first to see again the dark ball which signified Gretchen. The girl was safe.

At the convent it was afterward told, they had seen her through a telescope. They, when she became visible, saw that she was on her knees praying; the uplifted hands appearing to be raised to the white mountain overhead. But that was an illusion. Little Gretchen was supplicating the Maker of the mountain—He who causeth snow and hail to praise Him. And he heard her.

Stupendous Frauds.

The facts concerning huge frauds in the tax department, Philadelphia, which were for a time suppressed by the citizens' reform committee of one hundred, are now to be laid before the law officers of the city and state for their action. Theodore Hare, who was convicted in 1877 on the charge of embezzling tax receipts to the amount of $50,000, has made a full confession. Hare says when he was appointed tax clerk, in 1873, he was told that unless he made false entries in the books he could not retain the position. He agreed to this suggestion, and while allowing others to plunder he helped himself on every available opportunity. In his confession he says: "Among other things, everybody connected with the office was corrupt, from the head down. On one occasion a banking institution paid a tax of $6,000, which was pocketed by one man connected with the office. It was a poor day when a tax clerk did not steal $50 or $60. One man connected with the office, living in Germantown, secured between $60,000 and $70,000 by this style of swindling. Millions of dollars were stolen. Each clerk would take in about $200 per day; all were in collusion, and fixed the books so that it would be hard to detect the frauds unless exposed by one of the ring. Some of the clerks who were in the frauds are in the office now."

The committee on the frauds are in the possession of all the facts, and they are satisfied with the proofs furnished them, and have the names of those who committed the thefts.

Further examination of the books shows that the taxes of the Girard Trust company, amounting to $7,000 a year, were taken from the city treasury; that monies received from city banks in payment of taxes to the state upon money at interest did not reach the state treasury; that of one tax bill amounting to $30,000, not a single penny reached the treasury; that of another bill of $52,000, only $26,000 was returned; and that five auditors in the city controller's office during the administration of Samuel P. Hancock falsified their books, and gave wrong totals. Of 15 persons implicated several now hold positions of trust in municipal offices, and one is in government employ.

"Want any species of cloves?" asked a pedler of a saloon keeper one day last week. "Vat for I vant um?" asked the proprietor. "To take away the smell of beer from the breath," said the peddler. "Take away dot smell of beer!" exclaimed the man behind the counter. "You got somedings vat makes der smell stay on, and I buys him."

An elm tree in Portland, Me., under which Lafayette held a reception on the 25th of June, 1825, and which has ever since borne his name, was cut down on Monday, by order of the Mayor, it having become so much decayed that it was in daily danger of falling. It was the only tree within the burned district of 1866 which survived the fire.

When the body of a starving man or animal loses two-fifths of its substance it loses life.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

In the past ten years the South has more than doubled the amount of cotton manufactured within her borders. In 1870 there were used 45,032,866 pounds of cotton; in 1880, 101,937,256 pounds. In 1870, there were 11,602 looms and 416,983 spindles running; in 1880, 15,222 looms and 714,078 spindles. This array of figures hardly indicates fairly the progress that the South will make in the next ten years, for the reason that the factories in which these spindles are turned are experiments in most of the localities in which they are placed. It is the invariable rule that when a factory is built in any city or country it is easier to raise the capital for a subsequent enterprise than for the first one. At Augusta, Georgia, for instance, where the manufacture of cloth has been demonstrated a success, the progress is remarkable. In the past two years two new mills, the Enterprise and Sibley, with 30,000 spindles each, have been established; and a third, the King, has been organized, with a capital of $1,000,000 and 30,000 spindles. The capital for these mills was furnished about one-fourth in Augusta, and the balance in the North. With these mills running, Augusta will have 170,000 spindles, and will have added about 70,000 spindles to the last census returns. In South Carolina the same rapid growth is resulting from the establishment of one or two successful mills; and in Columbus, Georgia, the influence of one successful mill, the Eagle and Phœnix, has raised the local consumption of cotton from 1927 bales in 1870, to 19,000 bales in 1880. In Atlanta, Georgia, the first mill had hardly been finished before the second was started; a third is projected, and two companies have secured charters for the building of a forty mile canal to furnish water-power and factory fronts to capital in and about the city. These things are mentioned simply to show that the growth of cotton manufacture in the South is sympathetic, and that each factory established is an argument for others. There is no investment that has proved so uniformly successful in the South as that put into cotton factories. An Augusta factory just advertises 8 per cent. semi-annual dividend; the Eagle and Phœnix, of Columbus, earned twenty-five per cent. last year; the Augusta factory for eleven years made an average of eigtheen per cent. per annum. The net earnings of the Langly mills was $480,000 for its first eight years on a capital of $400,000, or an average of fifteen per cent. a year. The earnings of sixty Southern mills, large and small, selected at random, for three years, averaged fourteen per cent. per annum.

Indeed, an experience varied and extended enough to give it authority, teaches that there is absolutely no reason why the South should not profitably quadruple its capacity for the manufacture of cotton every year in the next five years, except the lack of capital.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Drive Well Business.

A man claiming to be a collector for one Green, the patentee of driven wells, has lately visited towns in the vicinity of Flint, asking every person having a bored, driven or flowing well to pay him $60 or upward royalty on each well. The citizens were somewhat startled by the appearance of his flaming handbills, but being of a law-abiding nature, allowed him to leave town unmolested, but have notified his copartner, a justice of the peace, to come and take away their wells, as nature has caused the water to flow wherever and whenever a hole is bored in the ground. There are several hundred flowing wells in the vicinity, some of them having been dug, some driven, but these men claim that all are infringements on their patent. Two old farmers, having springs of pure water on their farms, have commenced gathering evidence of the existence of said springs at the time the land was located from Uncle Sam, believing, without doubt, that muniments of title, in existence since 1836, and peaceable possession ought to prevail against patent right injunctions, mandamus or any other terrible thing these sharpers can inflict upon them.

Whether these men have any connection with the "gate swindlers" who worked the state a few years ago, is not known, but it is quite evident from the feeling of the citizens, and the fact that several of these wells were in existence some years prior to the time said pretended patent bears date, that the money gotten from the farmers will cost them double that amount.

The Hon. James B. Angell, United States minister to China, left Shanghai with his family on board the steamship Irrawaddy, October 19. They go first to Naples, by way of Hongkong, Singapore and Suez, and after a short European tour will sail for New York, expecting to arrive here early in February.

Two hundred thousand bushels of beets raised in Saratoga and Schenectady counties New York, are being shipped from Schenectady to Wilmington, Del., for manufacture into sugar. Twenty-five canal boats will be required.

At a Roman Catholic fair in New York a lively contest for a gold-headed cane is now going on. The votes are ten cents each, and it is to be awarded to the "most popular undertaker." There are seven competitors.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1881.

Congress meets next Monday and the American people are not happy.

The central thought of American mind is being directed upon the trial of Guiteau and in this state there is super added the trial of Mrs. Barnard for the alleged murder of Mrs. Curtis, a year since at Lapeer.

Never did Henry Ward Beecher in his allusion to the trial of Gitteau utter truer words than the following: "It looks like a fight between an imbecile judge on one end of the bench and a vagrant fool at the other. It looks like an idiotic court trying to find the wicked insane."

The church congress of the Episcopal church, which recently convened at Newport, devoted one of its sessions to a discussion of civil service reform, and a very interesting and profitable session it proved.—*N. Y. Times.*

It was not long since an Episcopal clergyman could not be persuaded to touch politics. Hence sprang up the oft repeated remark, "The Episcopal ministry don't dabble either in politics or religion." The charge is not true to-day. The onward march of events has sweept the Episcopal clergymen into its deepest channel and they are learning that a true political development depends on the church thoroughly doing its duty and imparting evangelical, as well as practical political truth. Genuine politics is the development of the highest and best governmental life.

Speaking of Dr. R. V. Pierce, The Buffalo N. Y., Commercial says "Hardly a dozen years ago he came here, a young and unknown man, almost friendless, with no capital except his own manhood, which, however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness; capital enough for any young man in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages, and one thing more, an excellent education.

The above requisites in a young man are worth a mint of gold. Dr. Pierce has been a useful member of the State Senate and then a member of Congress. The founder of the largest and most famous Sanitarium hotel in the country and the biggest manufactury for the production of useful remedial agents, and yet he has scarcely passed medium age. Certainly a bright example of what a young man possessing fair talents combined with bottom industry and integrity can accomplish.

PHYSICIANS AND DISREGARD OF THE SABBATH.

Doctors are more exposed to a Sabbath breaking habit than any other profession. The summons to meet the very sick is imperative and the ever ready words of Christ are easily quoted:

"And he said unto them, What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out?"

"How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days."

Thus a habit is formed of attending to the ordinary sick on Sunday and easily nursing excuses. Again there are some greedy parties, more than one would imagine who wait until Sunday to call a doctor, thinking it no sin to make their family physician break the Sabbath and keep him away from the house of the Lord. That a physician of large practice can if he has the heart and the will, a proper respect for the Sabbath day and the services of the sanctuary, mentain inviolate this holy day and hear the gospel is tested by the experience of many eminent and other practioners.

The great and good Dr. Good of Philadelphia was a noted instance. We remember well hearing our father allude to Dr. Colgrove of western N. Y., a man of rare gifts as a physician and extensive practice. He met the necessities of his patients and yet seldom was his seat in the house of God unfilled. The late Dr. Amos Walker of Pontiac, a physician of great merit and a man of eminent christian virtues, was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school for years. He was one of the doctors, who are said to have to ride night and day. For the Dr. to be absent from his Sunday school was a marvel, very rarely did he fail to hear the morning sermon. He would often times up and ride twenty miles and back before service where a patient must be seen.

Our father was another just such instance. In the sickliest season of the year he would manage to meet the reasonable demands of his patients, superintendent a Sunday school, or teach a Bible class and hear at least one sermon on Sunday. In fact wilful Sunday desecrators in order to save more time to work during the week had poor luck with father. They soon learned in his case, as well as that of Dr. Walker's that unless the patient was desperately sick, or an unforeseen fatality had occured, that it would be folly to call him out of church or before service. We have known parties unaware of this habit of observing the Sabbath on father's part, have him called out during service. He would inquire into the matter, send some medicine and tell the messenger that after meeting he would come.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Lamb of this city has just happened in. He says that in a practice of medicine for nearly forty years, and part of the time in a new country, over a large territory and extensive practice he can only recall several times when detained from the sanctuary and rarely abstained from Covenant meetings. It is our candid conviction that Father Pattison was right when he characterized a large proportion of physician's visits on the sick on Sunday during the hours of worship, a violation of the third Commandment. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

The leader of "the Oneida community," having received notice that he might be called to bear witness as to Guiteau's insanity, wrote to lawyer Scoville saying that he does not believe Guiteau insane. He says he thinks Guiteau "was born with a special genius for mischief, and has had a real inspiration for it all his days."

"President Arthur, although not boasting much about it, is likely to prove a greater civil service reformer than Mr. Hayes, who paraded himself and his administration before the country as models in that way. He has declared that the general rule of his conduct will not be to interfere with unexpired commissions, except for clearly-defined cause. He may request a few resignations in important cases, as, for instance, in New York custom-hoose, which Mr. Blaine has declared to be a national office, the incumbent of which ought to be in harmony with the administration."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The highest words of praise that can be spoken of a woman is to say of her that she is "a good woman." The women who win the admiration, respect, and love of all are the good women of the world. We admire women to whom nature has given the great gift of beauty; the bright eyes, glowing cheeks, perfect features, and graceful movements of a beautiful woman charm us, but the charm is not lasting unless the beautiful woman is also a good woman. Only good women win our perfect faith, our lasting respect; they only receive the highest praise our lips can utter, the best love our hearts can give.

Chamberlain and Moses were two "carpet-bag" governors of South Carolina. Both were called thieves and both were driven from the state. For a time no difference was made between them, but now the variation is quite apparent; for, while Moses has spent in profligacy the thousands which he stole and has lately been jailed for getting $25 under false pretenses, Chamberlain has become an anttorney of large practice and spotless repute, and no man questions his honesty. He went to South Carolina for trial of the false charges brought against him, but his opponents feared the issue and exonerated him. Now Moses was born and bred in South Carolina while Chamberlain went there from the north; the one was a thief, the other was not; and it may be that reflections upon "southern honor" and "northern avarice" are in order just here.

Gen. Sam. F. Cary, familiar to the people of Washtenaw county as a speaker in behalf of greenbackery and temperance, spoke on the latter subject Sunday in Haverly's N. Y., theatre. He stilled the audience in the middle of a laugh by remarking: "St. Paul is a popular preacher! He is continually quoted. He said: "Timothy, take a little wine for your stomach's sake;" and there isn't a hard-swearing, hard-drinking infidel who hasn't looked into the Bible for twenty years but who can quote that text perfectly. But how absurd to quote that text in favor of drinking habits. St. Paul recommends it homoeopathically—take a little, and medicinally—for your stomach's sake by reason of Timothy's infirmities. Now, I don't deny that alcohol has its uses as a medicine; so have strychinine, prussic acid, and other poison; but to get its benefits as a medicine you must let it alone when well. Suppose the apostle had said take some castor oil for your stomach's sake! would you think it right to be taking castor oil a dozen times a day?"

An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

A government in debt never should permit a bond to be held outside of the country, if it can place its indebtedness at home, and a postal system of savings would have enabled our government to have nearly or quite had its own people as its only debtor during these long years that it has been bearing the war indebtedness.

Habit, if not necessity, makes a Hair Dressing such as Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues, indispensable to many. Ayer's Hair Vigor is one one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance, to faded and gray hair.

Some females have just been arrested in Kentucky for the manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the first recorded instance of a woman keeping still.

The quieting, rest-procuring qualities, as well as the far-reaching the powerful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, render it very best remedy known for lung diseases.

Dorabella Doolittle says that upon showing to an expert furrier her supposed sealskin, he gave a Dick Deadeye look at it and Whispered: 'It was the cat.'

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to her for pamphlets.

A London, Ont., dealer is exporting potatoes to meet the demand in the Western States. His consignment is fifty carloads for Chicago, for which he pays seventy-five cents per bag.

Noting the Effect.

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and finding that in chronic diseases of the blood liver and kidney's, your bitter's havt been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price $1,00, trial size 10 cents.

Strange that the year now past has harvested from the University field, in quick succession, Watson, Williams, Haven, Tappan. "Thus star by star declines."—*Michigan Christian Herald.*

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Special inducements are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be foundelse where in this issue. 895 1 Jan 82

ITCHING PILES, SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The Symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Teter, Salt Sheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbeas' Itch, Blotches, all Scaley, Crusty, Custaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cts. 3 boxes for $1.25. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Preparred only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists. 922-5-w.

Farmers and Mechanics.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides no small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from the household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent and cure diseases arising from Spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—*Exch.* Sold by FRANK SMITH. 1

Catarrhal Poison.

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver and kidneys. From the simple cold to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete treatment $1. Nov

Death to rats and vermin, Parsons' Exterminator.

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and other persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. 920-1-year.

WHY complain that you are bilious, or of indigestion, sick headache or nervous debility, when one box of Dr. KERMOTT'S Pills will cure you. 911-1y.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

On Tuesday Eve., Nov. 22, **One Fat, Red Cow,** in driving to my Slaughter House. A liberal reward will be given for her return or for information as to her whereabouts.

924 2w CHARLES McCORMICK.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the **Ypsilanti Paper Co.,** held at the office of the company, in the city of Ypsilanti, on **Tuesday, January 10th, 1882, at 2 o,clock P. M.,** for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. CLARK CORNWELL, Secretary.

Ypsilanti, Mich, December 1, 1881. 924-to d.

RICHARD SHIPMAN, Blacksmith and Jobbing Shop, E. H. Jackson's old stand, next door to Engine House. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. **Boilers of All Kinds Repaired by Experienced Boiler Makers.** Wagons Ironed. In short, nearly all kinds of work in Iron will be done promptly and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also in Wood Work, Repairing, etc.

Ypsilanti, December 1st, 1881. 924-4w

WANTED!

A good reliable girl wishing to attend school, or a seamstress in Ypilanti wishing to do light house work In payment for her board. Can learn of an opportunity by calling on **MRS. O. F. JORDAN No-16** River Street. Ypsilanti Nov. 21st. 1881.

922 3-w

Ypsilanti Greenhouse.

I **make an announcement that will** please the lovers of flowers. I have just purchased the nicest stock of HANGING BASKETS in all styles, and other Goods that have never been offered for sale in the city. A new style of **Double Callicrocks, Shell Flower Vases and Shell Hanging Baskets and Window Gardens.** Call and see our lovely and beautiful specimens.

909 MARION HENDERSON.

FINE SHOES REPAIRED.

I **Tender my Thanks to the Ladies** for their patronage in the past. I make a specialty of REPAIRING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, also STYLISH JOB REPAIRING FOR GENTLEMEN. No Shoddy work at my shop. I do all kinds of work. Competant workmen and work guaranteed. One door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.

894 L. MILLER.

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O address, Ypsilanti. 883-1yr.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT,	$ 1 25	@	1 30
FLOUR, XXX	7 00		
" Snow Flake	8 00	@	8 50
" Minnesota Patent	9 50		10 00
CORN	70	@	75
OATS	42	@	43
BEANS	2 25	@	3 25
CLOVER SEED	4 00	@	4 60
TIMOTHY	3 25	—	3 50
POTATOES	80	@	1 00
APPLES, per bbl	3 00	—	3 25
HONEY, cap	20	—	25
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	25	—	28
" extra		—	
" crock	25	—	28
" rolls	25	—	28
EGGS, per doz	22	—	25
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	7	—	8
TURKEYS, " "	10	—	11
PORK, per cwt	5 75	—	7 00
" in bbls	17 05	—	
LARD	12	—	14
HAMS	13	—	14
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	5½
TALLOW		—	5¾
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	50	—	1 00
LAMB PELTS	35	—	50
HAY, per ton	8 00	—	10 00
WOOL, per lb	28	—	32
BUCKWHEAT			1 00
LIVE STOCK.			
COWS, Milch	$ 30 00	—	4000
" Fatted, per lb	3	—	
STEERS, medium, per lb	3	—	3½
" fatted, 1,200 lbs or over, per lb	4½	—	5
SHEEP, store	3 00	—	3 00½
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
" fatted, per lb	5	—	
HOGS, store, per lb	5½	—	
" fatted, "	5¼	—	6

FOR YOUR FINE PRINTING, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, or any other JOB WORK come to the **Commercial Office,** opposite the Post Office.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

At the residence of Mrs. C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

New Advertisements.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes. Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades. New catalolgues sent free containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th Street, New York.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

921-4w

E. C. FITZPATRICK,

36 Vegetable Market and Store 107 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich, Dealer and Shipper of all kinds of LIVE and DRESSED

POULTRY,

GAME OF ALL KINDS IN ITS SEASON.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. 921 2mths

NALL'S

SECOND FALL STOCK.

CARPETS.

Our Immense Sales have compelled us to lay in another stock.

Our stock of Fine Goods have never been so complete—SMYRNAS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS with wide rich Borders to match in almost endless variety.

In MEDIUM and TWO PLIED CARPETS anything you could wish for from 18 Cts. to a Dollar per yard.

POPULAR PRICES.

This is the cause of the immense increase in our business.

N.B.—100 Pieces of Tapestry Brusels at only 75 Cents per Yard.

JAMES NALL & CO.,

154 & 156 Woodward Ave., **DETROIT.**

CARPETS

886-1y

OPTICAL INSTITUTE

C. F. ELLOITT, Oculist Optician,

220 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, Mich.

SPECIALTY, the scientific fitting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Send for Pamphlet. 918-1y

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold by FRED F. INGRAM.

8981-y

WALLACE & CLARKE,

FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING.

THE BEST GOODS AND THE LARGEST STOCK IN WASHTENAW COUNTY.

We invite our friends to call early and make their selections for Holliday Presents. We have a splendid assortment of **EASY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS, CAMP CHAIRS, RATAN ROCKERS, HAMMOCK ROCKERS, BOOK CASES, LADIES AND GENTS SECRETARIES,** Pictures and Picture Frames, Easels, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Slipper Cases, Etc.

For the General Trade we can show an Immense Stock of BED ROOM and PARLOR SUITS, including many New and Elegant Styles. We have just received a large lot of the Best Selected PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, put up in sacks of from One to Twenty pounds. Also Pillows Ready Made, from $1.25 to $3.00 each.

We invite an inspection of our Goods and Prices before buying,

Wallace & Clarke.

A LARGE LINE

✠OF✠

Cloaks,	Dolmans,
Shawls,	Blankets,
Cloaking,	Dress Flannels,
Plushes,	Velvet,
Ornaments,	Fur Trimming,
Fringes,	Gimps,
Underwear,	Hosiery,
Nubias,	Scarfs,
Ribbons,	Neck Wear,

Black and Colored Satins,

✠AT✠

GLOVER'S.

SWEET BROS, Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

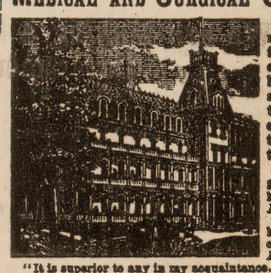
Congress Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad.

With its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through Express on all western lines. Rates will always be as low as the lowest. Parties going West this Spring will find it to their interest to correspond with Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agt. of the line, at Chicago, who will cheerfully impart any informatiion relative to routes, time of trains, maps, and lowest rates. Do not purchase your tickets nor contract your freights until you have heard from the Michigan Central.

Tickets for sale at the depot by the agent, A. S. Mallory.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM.



This institution, now in the sixteenth year of its existence, affords better facilities & advantages for the treatment of chronic invalids than any other in the United States.

"It is the very best Sanitarium that I know of."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"In all my travels I have found none that equal it." — *Mrs. Mary Livermore.*

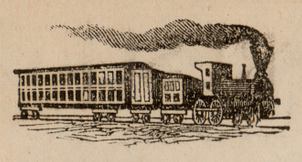
"It is superior to any in my acquaintance."—*Prof. A. B. Alcott.*

The Sanitarium is not a pleasure resort, but affords a delightful retreat for those who need quiet, rest, and recuperation. Diseases of Women, Digestive Disorders, Nervous Diseases, Lung Affections, and Rheumatic Difficulties, are treated with unequaled success.

The resident and consulting medical corps embraces the most eminent members of the profession in the west. Send for circular, to

SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

901



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NOV. 13, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	‡Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit...Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 52	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ...	8 20	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor..	8 40	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea	9 22	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago...Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Express.	*Gr. R. & K. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	Night Express except Sat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago..Lv	7 00	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson.....	3 45	4 05	7 15	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea.....	4 40	-----	8 03	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor..	5 22	5 07	8 40	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti....	5 38	5 23	8 56	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	6 02	5 45	9 17	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ...Ar	6 50	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

Local Passenger going West, leaves Detroit, 5-30 a.m.; Wayne Junc., 6-17; Ypsilanti, 6-41; Ann Arbor, 6-59; Chelsea, 7-35; Jackson, 8-50; Chicago, arr. 5-50 p.m.

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p. m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

H'Y C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

COUNTY ITEMS.

YPSILANTI TOWN

Mrs. Erank Eaton spent last week in Detroit, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Eaton.

Mrs. Jannette Crittenden went to Jackson Thursday, she will spend a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W, H. Parker.

The Misses. Ella Harris and Emma Covert started Wednesday evening for Central New York, where they intend visiting a few weeks. Miss Ella's mother will return with them.

A very pleasant surprise was planned and executed by the two Bible classes in the Sabbath school on the Plains.

Mr. Wm. Lay teaches the young ladies and Mrs Hopkins the young gentlemen. Last Friday evening at their weekly reading held on this occasion at Mr. Benj. Loomis, after the usual exercises, Mr. Dit. Harris called Mr. Lay aside for a moment, Mrs. Hopkins was waiting very innocently with her speech ready for Mr. Lay when he shoould return. But alas! for her composure, Mr. Lay forestalled her with a carpet sweeper which he presented in a very happy manner as a testimonial of the appreciation of her pupils. Mrs. Hopkins felt that her kind pupils had placed her in a curious fix, words were two tame and besides they would scarcely come. But expressing her heartfelt appreciation in the midst of this episode she managed to return a similar compliment to Mr. Lay in behalf of his pupils. His present was a fac-simile of his class, photographed and framed by Stephenson. The group consisted of the Misses. Ella Harris, Nellie Freeman, Emma Covert, Emma Punches, Sue Hopkins, Allie & Mary Wright, Ettie and Alice Buck, Mattie Scotney. Our genial bachelor friend was completely set back and scarcely knew what to say. We would suggest that he need not be lonesome during the coming winter, for as he sits in his "fabled easy chair" these fair young faces may inspire him in the delightful task of preparing his Bible lessons and making impressions on mind and heart that will never grow old and fade. As Mrs. Hopkins uses with a cheerful heart the gift of her pupils, clearing the dust from her domestic sanctum, she will also, with a clearer mind prepare her lessons, free from errors dust and inspire the young gentlemen to purer lives. After the interchange of social chat and merriment, the company seperated by singing the doxology.

STONY CREEK.

Thomas Johnson has moved into D. Harneys house.

Rev. W. H. Blair exchanged pulpits last Sunday with Rev. Mr. Bush of Saline.

Thanksgiving services in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Seeley occupied the pulpit.

James Miller and wife of Detroit spent Thanksgiving at their grandfather's Mr. Gardner.

Mrs. Kellogg, wife of Rev. Mr. Kellogg a former preacher at this place, is visiting friends here.

Rev. Mr. Seeley (pastor of the M. E. church) and Rev. W. H. Blair work well in the same collar.

Hadley Jackson and wife celebrated their fifth anniversary on the 24th inst, a large number of friends were present. Very many useful and valuable presents were given.

James Miller a former resident, and an early settler here, now of Ionia, was visiting friends in the neighborhood of his old home the early part of this week.

The Ladies' Industrial Society, will have an oyster supper at Barr's Hall next Wednesday evening. The proceeds are to go towards a Sabbath school library.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crittenden made them a happy surprise on the 24th inst, taking advantage of the occasion while Mr. C. and wife were attending church they took possession of the house and hed the dinner smoking hot on the table when Mr. and Mrs. C. arrived. The company left some useful articles in token of their regard, which will long be remembered by Mr. C. and wife.

The Ladies Industrial Society held their annual meeting last Tuesday evening at Mrs. Mate Gardners. While the President, Mrs. W. H. Blair was making some preliminary remarks, Mr. F. C. Crittenden interrupted her by asking the privilege of making a speech, the President readily assented. The members of the society had previously purchased two presents one for Rev. W. H. Blair and one for Mrs. Blair. At the appropriate time during Mr. C's. speech a beautiful Cane chair was brought forward and presented to the President, Mrs. Blair. She was taken wholly by surprise, after the shock was over, the President made a speech in reply, very kindly thanking her friends that they remembered her. After regaining her equilibrium she again took charge of the meeting. Rev. W. H. Blair was not present to receive his present, which was a very nice Bible stand. At the meeting the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. P. D. Rogers, President; Mrs. H. G. Blair, Vice President; Walter L. Rogers, Treasurer; Anna Barr, Secretary.

PAINT CREEK MATTERS.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—In answer to your request for the actual facts, I am authorized to send the following in behalf of the Club. The present membership numbers thirty-five. Of this number fourteen are married people, the remainder young people of the neighborhood mostly young ladies. Besides the members a num- of outsiders attend the meetings, the average attendance is about sixty. Some of the young men have been in the habit of buying peanuts at the grocery and giving them to their friends at the school house, of course the shells were left on the floor. This and occasional whispering is all there was of indecent behavior. The real reason for closing the school house is as follows: Mr. W. H. Talcott was president of the club, not being able to rule he seems to have resolved to ruin and has used his influence to make it odious in the neighborhood, and as we believe was the author of the statements in regard to the club published in the local papers which statements were false as I have shown. The club still lives and with a new President has good prospects for the future.

Respectively
JAMES HEWENS.
Member of Paint Creek Reform Club.

As we stated last week, where no moral principle is at stake, it is better to drop the hatchet of discord and hurl it into the camp of the common enemy of all decency and righteousness, the whiskey fiend.

The Courier.

Fred Hubbard has finally sent a real live tarantula to his aunt in this city. The box was opened by Prof. Steere in the presence of quite a number of friends. It is a very ugly looking insect and its bite is very fatal. It was in a torpid state and the Professor held it in his hand while examining it. Mr. Hubbard sent, at the same time, a horned toad to his sister, Miss Lulu Hubbard.

From the Register.

The writer of the "club papers" of the Daily News of Saturday has a rich poetical satire on ex-Regent Climie, and his successful achievements in the way of "milking" the University. The Register has space for only one verse:

But the wonderful cow I sing
Is a different sort of a craft—
She is held by the nose by a ring.
And Andrew her milker can bring
A flow from her for'ard and af't.

The two domestics in the family of Philip Bach had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday evening of last week. On retiring one of them turned out the gas, and, after doing so, is supposed to have turned it on again partially. As they did not make their appearance in the morning, the family became alarmed and broke open the door, when both were found in bed in an insensible condition. Dr. Kapp was immediately summoned and after working over them for several hours, restored them to consciousness. It was a narrow escape.

A very pleasant affair, in the way of a surprise party, took place at the residence of A. J. Sawyer on Friday evening, the anniversary of his birthday. A large number of his Chelsea friends, including G. W. Turn Bull and wife, Jas. P. Wood and wife, Mrs. R. S. Armstrong, Jas. Hudler and wife, Wm. Martin and wife, J. L. Gilbert and wife, G. J. Crowell and wife, E. L. Negus and wife, T. Wilkinson and wife, H. M. Woods, Miss Maggie Tichenor and others, were present. Congressman Willits who happened to be in the city, was also added to the party. After a sumptuous repast was enjoyed by all, O. M. Thatcher, in behalf of old friends of Mr. Sawyer presented the latter with a handsome gold headed cane, as a reminder of his birthday and as a token of their friendship. After Mr. Sawyer had acknowledged the gift in a few appropriate words, Mrs. E L. Negus, in behalf of the guests, came forward and presented Mrs. Sawyer with a berutiful silver cup and saucer, for which Mrs. Sawyer made fitting acknowledgment. Altogether the evening was a pleasant one.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Jas. Nellis to Mary E. Draper, lot in Ypsilanti, $310.

Gerry Squire to Emeline Philips, land in Pittsfield, $500.

Elizabeth A. Ford to Jno. Bibb, lot in Ysilanti, $383.

An Ohio widow owed her hired man $320. She married him to square the account, and then for $60 secured a divorce and turned him out.

Alderman Tucker, Boston, says you may state that I have paid for medicine and treatment in 20 years $3,000, without receiving permanent benefit. Entirely cured of his disease (salt rheum) by Cuticura Remedies. Dec.

The best gift to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, a heart; to your child, a good example to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men charity.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq. Henderson, N. Y. cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The most wondertul case on record. Dec.

Josh Billings is likely to become a star of the first magnitude. His last scintillation was to some purpose: "I wouldn't give five cents to hear Bob Ingersoll on 'the mistakes of Moses,' but would give $500 to hear Moses on the mistakes of Bob Ingersoll."

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup." Use it in time; you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents. Dec.

Wiseacres go on talking about the decline of religion, and religion meanwhile goes on building up and tearing down empires. Religion dying in the world! And yet if you touch religion, or tread on religious convictions, a revolution will be kindled in twenty-four hours in any Nation in Christendom as fierce as that which deluged France with blood ninety years ago. Religion dying in America! The Americans are a very patient and wonderfully tolerant people, but touch them as to their religion, and quicker than they sprung to arms when Sumpter was fired on, will battalions muster, as though the land was sown with dragons' teeth.—*Disraeli (in Lothair.)*

Nervous pains and weeknesses, malarial diseases, fever and ague, positively cured by useing Brown's Iron Bitters.

TWENTY years of constantly increasing use have established a peputation for DR. KERMONT'T Pulmonary Balsam second to no other cough syruy. 911 1-year.

Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cts. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. 898-6m

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Stone in the Bladder Expelled by Useing Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article simular to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. On the appearance of the disease the father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which had worked so successfully in the father's case, Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing-more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy" at a venture. After two weeks, use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and of the thicknes of a pipe-stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of the return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the Blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weeknesses peculiar to females. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. 921 5-w.

Physicians say **Hops** and Malt Bitters are the best. 922-1 year.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUH. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, acting like magic It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and it is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the in the U. S. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 922-1year

TEXAS.—A man of means, with a knowledge of wood-working machinery, can find a good business location by writing to W. W. Pearce, Cuero, Texas. 921-4w.

J. W. KERMOTT, M. D., devotes special attention to Diseases of the Mungs Catarrh and all other chronic affections, Office 208 Woodard Avenue, Detroit. 911 1 year.

Facts are stubborn things, yet Rheumatism can be cured by the use of Spalding's Lightning Liniment. Only 50 cents per bottle. 923 2-w

PROBATE ORDER.
Estate of Johnathan G. Morton.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Johnathan G. Morton, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James R. Holmes, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 921-3w

PROBATE ORDER.
Estate of Heman Drury.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Heman Drury, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hannah Drury, praying that a certain instrument, now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 924

PROBATE ORDER.
Estate of Frederick Basom.
Final Account.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Basom, deceased.

Allen Crittenden, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executer.

Thereupon it is ordered that Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, That said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 904

PROBATE ORDER.
Final Hearing of the Estate of Fanny M. Smith.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wasntenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the Seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of FANNY M. SMITH, deceased, Edward P. Allen, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 921

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of Samuel Warren Pattison.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-ninth day of November A. D. 1881, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Samuel Warren Pattison, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Wednesday, the first day of March, and on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, November 29, A. D. 1881.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.
924-5w Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1872, and recorded on the fourth day of November A.D., 1872, at Three o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in Liber 49 of mortgages, on page 309, Elizabeth A. Larzelere duly mortgaged to Henry Welch in his life time, who is now deceased, All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as lots, numbers, one huudred twenty-two, one hundred twenty-five, one hundred twenty-six, one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, and one hundred thirty-three, in Barthelomew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, according to the recorded plat of said addition. The said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by Thomas Ninde, Administrator of the estate of said deceased to Harriet Welch.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is eight hundred and fifty-three dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining. secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the tenth day of December A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court, within said county.

Dated, September 17th, 1881.

T. NINDE, Attorney. HARRIET WELCH, 911 Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and recorded the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at two o'clock and fifty minutes p.m., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 438, Martha A. Remington duly mortgaged to Watson Snyder, "All that certain parcel of land, situate in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing on the south side of Congress street, at the north west corner of lot number seventy-three, according to the plat of the village, now city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, running thence south along the west line of said lot, one hundred and fifty feet; thence east parallel with Congress street, twenty-six feet; thence north parallel with the west line of said lot, one hundred and fifty feet, to the south line of Congress street; thence west, along the south line of Congress street, twenty-six feet to the place of beginning; together with the undivided one half of the brick wall on the east of said lot as per agreement between Solomon C. Hamlin and Jane W. Mayne, executed May 6th, 1869, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining."

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is two thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remainining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the seventeenth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred eighty two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, that building being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated October 22nd, 1881.

WATSON SNYDER,
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY. 918 MORTGAGEE.

RICE'S

TEMPERANCE HOTEL

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,

Detroit, Mich.

Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c. Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

We make a specialty of Dinner, and it is always ready at 11-30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly. 869

TOYS
—AND—
Fancy Goods
AT WHOLESALE.

Merchants throughout the State have for a long time felt the want of a house where they could at all times find a varied and complete line of the above named goods.

We take pleasure in informing all such that, having gone into the jobbing of Toys, Fancy Goods, Express Wagons, Carts, etc., etc., we have on hand and are now showing a large and well-assorted stock, which we offer to the trade at the lowest prices. We solicit a kind inspection of our goods and prices.

Mr. MAX LEMAIRE, for many years with Messrs. G. Doeltz & Bro., is now in our employ, and will be glad to see his old friends.

Respectfully,

H. HEYN & BRO.,
92 Woodward Ave.,
Jan1-81 DETROIT, MICH.

A NEW 4
MEDICINE
HOPS & MALT BITTERS
UNFERMENTED—NOT A BEVERAGE.

Regulate the Liver, positively cure **Dyspepsia, Indigestion** and **Sick Headache,** prevent **Constipation,** remove **Biliousness,** relieve of **Rheumatism,** purify the **Blood,** cleanse the **Kidneys,** correct the **Stomach** and **Bowels,** and subdue **Disease.**

HOPS & MALT

It is Rich in the materials that **Nourish, Invigorate, Purify** and **Strengthen.** They supply **Brain, Muscular** and **Nerve** force, **Vigor** to the **Enfeebled, Tone** and **Strength** to the **Exhausted,** and **Nourishment** to the Young and Aged.

HOPS & MALT

NO MATTER what your condition, or how much overcome by disease, TRY THEM. It creates a healthy action of the VITAL FORCES, stimulating SLUGGISH CIRCULATION and promoting GOOD DIGESTION, CLEAR COMPLEXION, ENERGY, and VIGOROUS HEALTH.

HOPS & MALT

If you are languishing from **Indoor Confinement, Overwork** or **Disease,** or if your **Brain** is overtaxed, **Muscles** and **Nerves Weakened** by loss of sleep or appetite, or businesss strain, they will Nourish, Strengthen and Restore you.

NOTE—"HOPS & MALT"

922-1year

If you want a nice **Comforter,** go to **W. H. Sweet's** and get one made by the Ladies of the First Baptist Church.

Bargains in **Dress Goods** for the **Holiday Trade,** at **W. H. Sweet's.**

Splendid Styles in **Jamestown Alpaccas.**

Ladies' and Childrens' **Wool Hosiery, Extra Heavy,** good as Home Made, at **W. H. Sweet's**

Bargains in **Underwear, Nubias, Scarfs, Leggings, Mittens,** Etc., Etc., at **W. H. Sweet's.**

Cloakings and Fine Trimmings at **W. H. SWEET'S.**

NEW
LUMBER YARD,
—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.,

Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

Parson Bros. Old Stand.

911 **C. H. PARKER.**

AT THE OLD WEBER BUILDING.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

Large Invoices of

Carpets, Rugs, Cloths, Mats, &c.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

IS NOW REPLETE

—WITH—

Novelties in Portiries Tapasseries,

MADRAS TISSUES FOR CURTAINS; FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH ANY COMBINATION OF COLORS; PLUSHES, PLAIN AND EMBROSSED; EMBROIRED COVERS,

AND A FULL LINE OF

ORIENTAL NONVESANTS.

ABBOT & KETCHUM

141, 143 an 145 Wood ward Ave.,
DETROIT, Mich

912-3m

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GRAYS SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The great English Remedy. An unfailing Cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; As Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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☞Full particulars in our pamphlet which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1. per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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No. 106 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y

Sold in YPSILANTI by **Fred F. Ingram.**

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like ***Downs' Elixir.***

Price 35c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake
BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S
ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.
For Sale Everywhere.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI, - - - - - MICH.

Arthur is winning for himself laurels in his own party as well as outside, If, Democrats had hoped for division of the Republican party based upon action of the new President they are doomed to disappointment.

The election of Spooner to fill the vacancy in the Frst Congressional District of Rhode Island completes the roll of members in the house of representatives. The house now stands Republicans, 147; Democrats, 136; Greenbackers, 8; Readjusters, 2. Apart from the organization of the house the Republicans will on most questions of a party nature receive the votes of five of the Greenbackers and of the two Readjusters from Virginia, giving them a majority of fifteen. There is no reason for expecting that the Republicans will not elect their caucus nominee for speaker on the first day of the session.

There is no good reason why the country should be depressed and oppressed in the effort to pay off the national debt in 10 or 15 years. It is easier to pay off $25,000,000 a year than it is to pay off $120,000,000 and it does not touch the nation's honor. Let us have it a little at a time. A horse can pull several small loads when one load, too large, would stick the beast.

General Hobart, the Wisconsin Democrat who has been making speeches in favor of the Republican ticket in that state, recently offered an explanation as to his course. He said he had been making Republican speeches for the last fifteen years and voting the Democratic ticket, but had concluded to make his practices conform to his precepts. He had hoped all along to see the party with which he had heretofore acted put itself in harmony with the changes effected by the war, and to take up a defined policy on living questions, but that hope had proved fallacious. He therefore felt that it was time to abandon it and to support a party which possessed the courage and ability to meet the questions of the time, and which was animated by a liberal and progressive spirit.

HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

[BULLETIN 7.]

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ending November 29, 1881, by 49 observers of diseases in different parts of the state show causes of sickness as follows:

DISEASES, IN ORDER OF GREATEST AREA OF PREVALENCE.	Number and per cent. of observers by whom each disease was reported. Number.	Per cent.
1 Intermittent fever	43	88
2 Rheumatism	37	79
3 Consumption (of lungs)	37	76
4 Neuralgia	32	65
5 Typho-malarial fever	31	63
6 Bronchitis	28	57
7 Remittent fever	27	55
8 Tonsilites	25	51
9 Diphtheria	22	45
10 Diarrhoea	21	43
11 Typhoid fever (enteric)	19	39
12 Pneumonia	15	31
13 Influenza	14	28
14 Erysipelas	9	18
15 Whooping cough	9	18
16 Cholera morbus	9	18
17 Inflammation of Bowels	7	14
18 Scarlet fever	6	12
19 Cholera infantum	5	10
20 Membranous Croup	5	10
21 Cerebro spinal Meningitis.	4	8
22 Measles	3	6
23 Puerperal fever	3	6
24 Inflammation of Brain	3	5
25 Sore throat	2	4
26 Dysentery	2	4
27 Pharyngitis	1	2
28 Puerperal convulsions	1	2
28 Diphtheritic Paralysis	1	2
28 Bright's Disease	1	2
29 Metritis	1	2
29 Continued fever	1	2
30 Catarrh	1	2
31 Hemorrhage, lungs	1	2

Comparing the week ending Nov. 12 with the preceding week, there has been a considerable increase in the area of prevalence of diphtheria, and a considerable decrease in that of diarrhea and remittent fever. Judging from past experience, diarrhea has now reached about its least prevalence, but remittent fever may be expected to still further decline during the next three months.

Special reports have been received of small-pox at St. Joseph, Berrien Co., and in Bingham and Leelanaw townships, Leelanaw Co. The disease was brought to St. Joseph from Chicago. In Leelanaw county it began with two Indians who contracted it at Traverse City, while loading a vessel with wood.

One case of small-pox at Albion is reported November 20, 1881. Because small-pox may be brought to any locality at any time by immigrants or travelers it is prudent for all persons to seek protection by vaccination or revaccination with pure bovine virus. Local boards of health are authorized by law to make provision for free vaccination.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Sec. State Board of Health.
LANSING, Mich, Nov. 7, 1881.

Theebaw, the savage monarch of Burmah, lately brought two wives to share his affections with his lawful wife, Soo-payah-lot-nam waden-rya, and notified the aforesaid Soo-payah lot-nam waden-rya that he had got tired of her. The good woman visited her lord, left her week old baby with him, locking them in a room together, and sent the two new new wives to prison. The reins of government in Burmah have therefor, fallen from the hands of Theebaw, the Lord of the White Elephant, and Soo-payah-lot-nam waden-rya reigns in his stead.

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are.—*Hooker.*

GITTEAU'S TRIAL.

MONDAY'S TRIAL

The prisoner Jones, charged with attempting to kill Guitean was examined and in default of $5,000 bail was committed to jail.

When Guiteau was taken to court today his teeth chattered with fear, notwithstanding the guard had been greatly increased. Mr. Robinson with draws from the case not being pleased with his associates in counsel.

"I want no more Robinson in my case," said Guiteau.

Mr. Scoville reviewed Mr. Robinson's action in the case, and said he thought it was at least "uncivil."

"Decidedly unc vil," suggested Guiteau.

Mr. Scoville said that he had nothing more to say, except that he had fully made up his mind that either he or Mr. Robinson must leave the case. The difference in their temepraments made the trouble.

Judge Cox said he appreciated the prompt sacrifice made by Mr. Robinson when he was assigned to the case. Therefore, partly since Mr. Scoville seemed to have mastered the case, he gave Mr. Robinson a very honorable discharge from it.

Guiteau then made a short speech in regard to his expectation of counsel to come, concluding: "I am here representing the Deity. He has taken good care of me thus far, and I am willing to trust him."

Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Woodward and Dr. Lamb, who conducted the autopsy, testified as to the character of the President's wound, and declared that it was necessarily fatal. The defense then admitted that the shooting took place on the ground belonging to the government at Washington, and that the President died at Elberon N. J., whereupon the prosecution rested their case.

GUITEAU MAKES HIS SPEECH.

At the request of Mr. Scoville the prisoner was given permission to address the jury. Guiteau began to talk as he sat in his chair. Mr. Scoville asked him to rise. "Thank you, I don't care to stand up," said Guiteau; I am not bound to; however, I have only a moment to talk. I did not expect to be asked to speak to-day. I have no set speech prepared, and I don't care to make one. I have one word to say, however, in regard to malpractice. I only want to have it shown that up to a certain time the doctors said the wound was not fatal, and that he was out of danger, and that therefore if it was made fatal afterwards that the doctors were to blame. I want an intelligent statement of the case. As my own counsel in the case I shall hold the right to make corrections when I please. Such corrections should be made while the matter is hot. I shall take care to do that, and have, therefore, no speech to make.

THE DEFENSE OPENS.

Mr. Scoville then rose and said he should begin his argument, but after reaching a certain point he would ask an adjournment. With this understanding he began. He said, among other things, that he thought the prosecution had put in much evidence that might have been well left out. "For instance," said he, "you are not here to try the long sufferings of the president, or the sorrowing widow and children he left behind. We all feel alike on that question. We all know the deep and widespread grief."

At this point Mrs. Scoville was overcome with weeping, and many other eyes were dimmed with tears. Mr. Scoville went on to say that the case should be tried as if the President had been nothing but a laborer. The only question was whether the man was murdered by the prisoner. It was no matter who held the President's head, and who dressed the wound. He had subpœnaed experts he had never seen, and he ran the chances of their testifying in the prisoner's favor. Some of them would no doubt disappoint him. He took that chance. Mr. Scoville further said the case ought to have been postponed for some time, but he knew it was useless to ask that. He was therefore doing the best he could. He called the attention of the jury to the disparity of his forces and those on the opposite side. He asked no favors, but desired it understood that he was not responsible for the failure to get adequate counsel. He was not much of a lawyer himself, while the prosecution had all skilled practitioners; but in point of fact he asked no odds. If the jury did their duty he was sure they would recognize an insurmountable wall in the defense, and he would feel secure in their judgment. He then asked the court to adjourn until tomorrow.

A general impression prevails that Mr. Scoville's argument, thus far, has been an effective one. Guiteau kept very quiet during its delivery, and expressed his thanks to Mr. Scoville.

TUESDAY TRIAL.

Guiteau seemed in remarkably good humor to-day. Possibly owing to the fact that an Illinois lawyer had sent him a $20 money order. Mr. Scoville resumed his argument, stating that no two cases of insanity were ever alike. There are insane persons who are impelled irresistibly to do acts they knew to be wrong, though they were unable to control their actions. Another man might be no such victim of impulse; yet if a man was shown to be a maniac on any subject, or to have been of unsound mind in any particular, these things must have their weight with the jury. He cited cases where men had been hung notwithstanding a defense of insanity; and when post mortem examinations had revealed unmistakable insanity. Mr. Scoville mentioned this to show that insane defenses are not always shams and dodges. He did not insist that insanity was always hereditary, but it was the rule rather than the exception that where there was a taint of it in the blood insanity was the probable result.

Mr. Scoville considered the problem of feigning insanity. He said if the prisoner was feigning, he was not worthy the protection of the law. Guiteau interrupted in a loud voice: "I never feign anything. I always act as I am, sane or insane." Mr. Scoville replied, "That, I expect, will be proven to the jury." When he first heard of the shooting he had said, as did Mr. Blaine and Gen. Garfield, "The man is crazy."

District Attorney Corkhill denied that Blaine and Garfield had ever said so, and called attention to the fact that Blaine had sworn that he thought Gutiteau was sane.

Scoville replied that he expected to bring evidence on those points, and then proceeded to discuss insanity. Members of Guiteau's family would show that his grandfather was insane, and that the taint ran through the family. He cited the family names, "Martin Luther," "Abraham," etc., to show his religious mania. One relative with a well-to-do husband had a fear that she was going to the poor house. Another was a bright girl up to 14 years, and then became insane, and is now in an insane asylum. Another died insane. Another was made insane by a love affair. The father of Gulteau had a mania that he would never die, in which he was disappointed. The mother of the defendant was, to say the least, peculiar.

Mr. Scoville detailed the history of the prisoner: how he spent his time in Freeport copying deeds; went to Ann Arbor to school; found himself unprepared; worked hard at study and reading religious books; how the latter had a bad influence, and how he finally went to the Oneida community; lived there five years; was fully impressed that their doctrine was right, and even expected to become the ruler of all these believers in the world. Finally he took up law, was examined by Mr. Reid, of Chicago, who asked three questions. Guiteau answered two, and was admitted to the bar. He was unsuccessful as a lawyer, and collecting bad debts was his principal business. Whenever he met another lawyer in court he failed."

Here Guiteau interrupted Scoville, saying: "I have had a good many cases in court, and was never called a fool when a lawyer. I generally gave them as good as I got."

Mr. Scoville continued: "Guiteau was persistent as a debt collector, and had a good business."

Guiteau interrupted: "And had also good habits and personal appearance, which brought the business."

"Well," said Mr. Scoville, "he had no bad habits; never smoked, drank or chewed. He once tried a case with Charles Reed, of Chicago, in which Mr. Reed got the impression that he was a little off.

"That is absolutely false," said Guiteau. "I don't want to interfere with your story, but I want to say that I never tried a case with Charley Reed in my life. The rest of your story is good and true, and in regard to my peculiarities, I understand them; but I want you to know I never was quite a fool when a lawyer, and don't you forget it."

Mr. Scoville then referred to the fact that Guiteau did not pay his board bills; that the prisoner was lacking in business ability, and ran behind in money matters.

Guiteau interrupted by saying: "I had brains enough, but I had theology on my mind then. That's the reason I did not adhere to law. There's no money in theology, and I ran behind on that, and haven't got over it yet. I am out of the business though now."

Scoville's speech was continually interrupted by Guiteau, who denied that he ran in debt and wore poor clothes.

Scoville continued to describe Guiteau's indifference to montary responsibilities, and Guiteau interrupted with the statement that he dead-headed from Detroit to Washington as agent of the Lord on his personal appearance. He was never put off a train but twice. Jumped once and was nearly killed.

Mr. Scoville then spoke of Guiteau's susceptibility to woman's society, in order to show that affections influenced Guiteau. He seemed to think he could marry any woman he chose to ask.

"That is a lie," interrupted Guiteau.

Scoville cited the case of the lady with $10,000, and said that Guiteau really expected to be the honest husband of an honest woman.

Guiteau interrupted, charging Scoville with intercepting and suppressing his correspondence and lying about it, asserting, in loudest tones, "Yon are a liar."

A controversy ensued between counsel, Col. Corkhill asserting that Guiteau was acting a part.

Nothing especially new developed in the Guiteau trial to-day Wednesday. At the close of Scoville's argument witnesses for the defense were examined, several testifying to the prisoner's insanity which idea was scouted by Guiteau somewhat as follows:

"I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out I'm a fool I'm down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you needn't try to make me out a fool. I say the Deity inspired my act, and he will take care of it. I want the truth, and that's all there is about it."

The London News in speaking of the trial says: It is to be hoped, for the sake of American justice and public decency and good taste, that the trial of Guiteau will soon come to an end. It will probably be acknowledged in America, as in England, that the assassin has been allowed to carry his own conduct of the case too far. It seems absolutely necessary in the interests of decency and justice that Guiteau be prevented turning a tragedy into a hideous burlesque and from attempting to prove his own insanity by a demeanor which badly simulates or travesties madness.

FRIDAY 25TH.

There was the usual crowd in the court room this morning. Guiteau was given a few minutes to address the court, and read a peculiarly constructed paper setting forth some of his ideas. He read in a dramatic and somewhat eloquent manner.

There was a sharp tilt between Scoville and Davidge over the newspaper clippings found on Guiteau when arrested, which ended in Scoville's getting possession of the papers. These clippings consist principally of editorials from various newspapers, many of them relating to Conkling, Grant and Garfield. One of these marked in Guiteau's handwriting, June 3d, read as follows: "From whatever standpoint the existing conflict within the Repnblican party is regarded, its outcome would seem to involve the disintegration and overthrow of that organization in this state, and probably in the union." Another from Loug Branch, dated June 27, stated that President Garfield, accompanied by Secretary Hunt and Postmaster General James, had left Elberon for Washington, leaving Mrs. Garfield and children there, and that the President would return from Washington to Long Branch on Friday.

Guiteau stated that he understood his divorced wife was in court, and wanted it understood that if she came there to do him harm he would rip up her character.

GUITEAU'S STATEMENT.

Guiteau's statement, read to the court, is a long rambling document, in which he says he intends to have all the facts go to the jury, and for this reason he continually interrupted counsel and witnesses. He was determined that every fact in his career bearing on the question, "Who fired that shot—the Deity or me?" should be presented; hence everything connected with the personal, political and theological must be developed. He places great stress on an editorial in a newspaper last spring denouncing Garfield for the use of patronage inimical to the Republican party, and says he certainly never would have shot the President but for them. and they should bear a just portion of the odium and responsibility as should also the doctors, who actually killed him. Except for their treatment he would be alive to-day. The Lord inspired the act, as he did in the case of Abraham, and scores of other cases mentioned in the Bible. Guiteau then paid particular attention to cranks, warning them to keep away from him at the peril of instant death.

GUITEAU 11th DAY.

The prisoner continues so garrulous that Judge Cox threatens to have him gagged. The threat works effectively but a short time.

His behavior in court is either the result of insanity, or the result of an attempt to simulate insanity. To-day (Saturday) is called school mam's day as the teachers being at liberty every school in the city is represented in the audience. When Senator Logan took the witness stand and was asked if he knew the prisoner, the cheeky Guiteau coolly remarked "How are you, senator, glad to know you." Logan was acquainted with the man, but like all the rest of his acquaintances, had a very poor opinion of him.

Edmund C. Smith a witness, employed at the Republican national committee rooms during the late Presidential campaign, thought that Guiteau was very peculiar, flighty and rambling in conversation. Guiteau then interjected his customary comments. "This gentleman was not in a position to know about matters there. He was only a clerk anyway. Gov. Jewell, ex-senator Dorsey and the rest of us boys were the ones that did work there."

Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, also testified to the prisoner's insanity. She related an incident of his attacking her with an ax. She had given him no provocation, but got out of patience with him. It was not the ax that frightened her so much as the expression of his face. He looked like a wild criminal. The direct examination of the witness was in progress when the court adjourned until Monday.

THE TWELFTH DAY.

The court room was crowded on Tuesday as usual. Scoville read the letters written by Guiteau to his father from school in Chicago detailing expenditures of money, etc. One letter was signed "C. Julius G." The prisoner interrupted, saying he "mnst have been pretty crank to sign a letter that way." Another letter, he explained, was written when he was 17 years old, and was badly cranked too. Many letters were from the Oneida community and Guiteau interrupted to say he was ashamed of that fanaticism and wished the letters were not in existence. One letter was about publishing a theocratic newspaper. Another believed only in serving God. Both these were approved by Guiteau, who took every opportunity to abuse the Oneida community.

After reading the letters Guiteau took the stand, answering questions in a quiet, straight-forward manner. He was very indignant at his father for forcing him into the Oneida community. He said: "It makes me mad to think of it—the stinking fanaticism; he was crazy on that subject." His father used to compel his children at table to say they thanked God for John H. Noyes, the Oneida community, etc. His father was crank on that subject. He recounted his efforts to start the "Theocrat," and his failure and return to the communlty, whose principles so haunted him that he feared he would be damned. He intended the paper should be an organ of the Deity and the church, benevolent associations, etc. He remained at the community one year. Once while there he threatened to blow them up, but finally decided to have nothing to do with the cursed thing.

At this point Guiteau made a speech to the crowd in court. He said he was a slave while there; thought he would go to hell if he recanted the doctrines, and was "almost a cranked man;" and while he did not know but he was going to hell, he went to New York instead, and, under the influence of christian associations, had the glamour removed from his eyes and applied for editorial positions on the New York Tribune, the Independent, and in New Haven; but all were crammed, jammed full.

GUITEAU ON THE STAND.

The conrt opened Wednesday morning with many insanity experts in the room to study the demeanor of the prisoner. Guiteau identified several posters and programmes relating to his lectures. In opposition to the wishes of his counsel, he refused to answer direct questions, but would tell his story in his own 'straight-forward way," and again went over his connection with the Oneida community. Said Noyes was believed to be the immediate prophet of God, and Guiteau so considered him, and says he never got over his belief in inspiration; still believed Deity would inspire him to do good, as He did Paul and Christ. He treated Scoville and wife coldly when they visited the community because he believed that if he had commnnication with outsiders it was starting straight to hell, He went from town to town selling his lectures whore he was not allowed to speak. In Newark, N. J., he had a good house. The people refused to buy his lectures. He told them something about their souls which set them thinking. During the narrative he continually substituted 1868 for 1878, but finally corrected himself.

He said one Wednesday night he went to bed greatly depressed and finally the thought came to him that if Garfield was removed all would be well, Had his mind made up that this was necessary, and that the Lord had inspired him to do the act because he had brains and nerve, and thought the same to-day. He believed also that God intended thus to advertise his book written to save souls.

At this point Guiteau was very dramatic, and emphasized with his feet. He had no doubt of divinity of his inspiration, and if God did not intend him to do it he would have interposed to prevent it. He prayed God to interfere if his inspiration was not divine. He then passed to his jail experience, and complained that he was shut off from all reporters except Mr. Bailey, whom he supposed was a Herald man. but found afterwards that he was Col. Corkhill's stenographer. He gave him 40 columns of his life, and only 7 were printed.

He said he wrote his campaign speech on the supposition that Grant would be nominated, and when Garfield was nominated, he had to change it all. Arthur had it printed. Undertook to deliver it at Poughkeepsie, but it rained and no one came; and at Saratoga it was too hot. Then sent it all over the country, and it was printed in some papers. Only had one assignment to speak for the national republican committee. That was at Twenty-fifth street, New York, and only spoke a few minutes, as he did not like the crowd. Gave copies of his speech to reporters. Was on free and good terms with Arthur, Jewell and others. Gave Garfield a copy of his speech in New York, Aug. 8. Saw Garfield in the White House and applied for the Paris consulate. Had no subsequent interview. Saw Blaine frequently and urged his claims. Blaine was pleasant, except the last time he saw him. When Blaine said to him "Never speak to me on the subject again," it hurt his feelings, and he tried to see Garfield, but failed! Wrote Garfield many letters, but got no satisfaction. Was worried over the political situation, and thought the nation was coming to grief. Newspapers had the same idea.

He said three times in life he had claimed special inspiration: once when he weut to the Oneida community; once when attemptlng to estabiish the Theocrat in New York, and the last time when he shot the president. He had had wonderful evidsnces of God's care all along. The Lord saved his life when he jumped from a train at Newark, and also in the Narraganset disaster; and here in Washington, when attempts were made to kill him, God protected him. When Guiteau described Jones' attempt to shoot him, and the providential cramping of the wheel of the van, he became very excited and shouted, "I have offered my life for the will of tbe Deity, and I have never had a doubt that God directed me." He considered Garfield as his friend; had nothing against him; his oniy desire was to unite the factions of the republican party and prevent civil war, and he now believed the time would come when the people would say "Guiteau, the patroit," instead of "Guiteau, the assassin." He had a distinct recollection of the shooting, and when he got to his cell said, "Thank God, it is over." For 20 years he believed that he would eventually become president by act of God, as Lincoln and Garfield did, and did not press his suit against the New York Herald, because he didn't want that paper to oppose him politically. Since he had been in jail he had announced that he was in search of a wife. No harm in that, he supposed.

This closed his direct examination, and Mr. Porter then commenced his cross-examination.

The garter or ribbon snake changes its skin, not once a year only, but three, five, or even more times in a season.

St. Louis society is all "cut up" on the question whether it ought to tolerate a man who has married his aunt.

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THE FIRST THANKSGIVING-DAY, —A. D. 1622.

"And now," said the Governor, gazing abroad on the piled-up store
Of the sheaves that dotted the clearings, and covered the meadows o'er,
"'Tis meet that we render praises because of this yield of grain;
'Tis meet that the Lord of the harvest be thanked for His sun and rain.

"And therefore, I, William Bradford (by the grace of God to-day,
And the franchise of this good people), Governor of Plymouth, say
Thro' virtue of vested power—ye shall gather with one accord,
And hold, in the month November, thanksgiving with the Lord,

"He hath granted us peace and plenty, and the quiet we've fought so long;
He hath thwarted the wily savage, and kept him from doing us wrong;
And unto our Feast the Sachem shall be bidden, that he may know
We worship his own Great Spirit who maketh the harvests grow.

"So shoulder your matchlocks, masters: there is hunting of all degrees;
And fishermen, take your tackle, and scour for spoil the seas;
And maidens and dames of Plymouth, your delicate crafts employ,
To honor our First Thanksgiving, and make it a Feast of joy!

"We fail of the fruits and dainties so close to our hand in Devon;
—Ah, they are the lightest losses we suffer for sake of Heaven!
But see, in our open clearings, how golden the melons lie;
Enrich them with sweets and spices, and give us the Pumpkin-Pie!"
So, bravely the preparations went on for the autumn Feast;
The deer and the bear were slaughtered; wild game from the greatest to least
Was heaped in the Colony cabins: brown home-brew served for wine,
And the plum and the grape of the forest, for orange and peach and pine.

At length came the day appointed: the snow had begun to fall,
But the clang from the meeting-house belfry rang merrily out for all,
And summoned the folks of Plymouth, who hastened with glad accord
To listen to Elder Brewster as he fervently thanked the Lord.

In his seat sate Governor Bradford; men, matrons and maidens fair;
Miles Standish and all his soldiers, with corslet and sword, were there;
And sobbing and tears and gladness had each in its turn the sway,
For the grave of the sweet Rose Standish o'er-shadowed Thanksgiving Day.

And when Massasoit, the Sachem, sate down with his hundred braves,
And ate of the varied riches of gardens and woods and waves,
And looked on the granaried harvest—with a blow on his brawny chest,
He muttered, "The good Great Spirit loves his white children best!"

And then, as the Feast was ended, with gravely official air,
The Governor drew his broadsword out from its scabbard there,
And smiting the trencher near him, he cried in heroic way,
"Hail! Pie of the Pumpkin! I dub thee Prince of Thanksgiving Day!"

—*Wide Awake.*

A BEAR STORY.

Have you ever hunted in the Rocky Mountains of Montana? Of course you have not, and you may not even know where Montana is located.

Well, it is very far out West, and one of our most northern Territories, lying up against the British Possessions.

It is a great place for game—and especially bears.

One day in the winter of 1877, we set out to have one of the most remarkable bear hunts on record—in ancient or modern times.

Our party consisted of old hunters, trappers and guides, and we were determined to have some rare times—the ordinary method of taking game having become stale and tiresome to most of us. We wound up into the sublime mountains bordering Eastern Montana, and stopped just on the line of Wyoming Territory.

The scenery all around us was grand and picturesque in the extreme, and the mighty mountains lay piled one behind the other, until their peaks seemed to pierce the sky.

Having selected our camp under some huge shelving rocks, by a clear, running stream, and made everything snug, we began to think of operations against the wild denizens of the vicinity.

A rugged path was found in a secluded spot, which was well marked with game-tracks, and this we followed until we came to a rough pine-tree, with wide, projecting limbs.

In the tree we bored a hole, with a three-inch auger, and filled it with honeycomb. Then we killed a fat cow-elk, and placed the carcass near the tree, and in front of the honey deposit.

Determined to leave nothing to chance, we went out to hunt one of those rare and beautiful animals known as the Rocky Mountain goat. They live high up above vegetation, and we had to climb far up the mountain before finding one.

I soon gave out, and sat down; but two of our party, intrepid hunters, went up to the peak, and several hundred feet above a fearful canon, on a cliff in the mountain-side, they discerned a band of twenty goats, playing and jumping from rock to rock. They would run out on a narrow ledge overhanging a precipice hundreds of feet deep, and then leap to a sharp pinacle and back again.

The snow was on the ground, and it was dangerous traveling. One false step, and the hunter would have slid down the snow and ice, and fallen thousands of feet to the valley below.

Creeping out on the snow, making holes, as they went, with their knives, for a footing, our favorite hunters, Kid and White, approached the goats, and, watching an opportunity, with the eye of an eagle, they, at the right moment, took unerring aim, and dropped one fine Montana goat dead in his tracks.

The buck lay on a narrow ledge, with a bank of snow intervening: It was like a glazier, frozen hard and smooth; but the fearless hunter, Kid, cut holes with his knife and crept out to the carcass, descending to an angle of sixty degrees.

To reach the game was not so difficult as to get back.

With a tomahawk and scalping-knife, the holes in the ice were deepened, and slowly up the snow-slide the hunter came, dragging the buck, little by little at a time, after him. A waver of the eye, a relaxation of the muscles, would have launched the brave man to certain destruction.

Once he slipped and slid quite a distance, but at last succeeded in grasping the stunted roots of a pine-tree, and drawing himself up until he could fix his feet in the crevices of the rock.

After many narrow escapes he at length reached the flat land, and laid at the feet of his companion a fine, fat goat. The blood was spurting from the ends of his fingers, and he was completely exhausted, but, after a little rest, said he was ready to return to camp.

Those who have not seen a Rocky Mountain goat may wish to know what they are like. They are about the size of a small sheep, and their wool is white as snow, out-rivalling in fineness the fleece of the cashmere goat, These animals cannot be tamed, and I have never seen even the flesh of one east of the Missouri River.

Dressing the goat, by taking out his entrails, the carcass was placed beside the dead elk in front of our honey-tree.

Now, it may seem to the reader that we had gone to a great deal of trouble to get a mountain goat, only to have it eaten by wild beasts, but you must know there is nothing the Rocky Mountain lions and bears are so fond of as the flesh of the mountain goat. They will come for miles to eat it, and seem to have the power to smell the goat a long way off. We next ripped open the elk, and, letting his entrails fall out, dragged the body over the ground, in a large semicircle, marking the trail as well as we could with blood and bits of flesh.

The body was then again placed before the honey-tree, and arranged in the most tempting manner a few feet from the root.

We now prepared for the grand entertainment that was to follow our labors. A large, round stone, weighing about twenty-five pounds, was taken, and a chain fastened securely around it. A rope was then fastened to the chain, taken up and tied to a projecting limb of the tree. The stone was arranged so as to hang in front of the honey deposit, and about four inches from it.

Taking the remainder of the honey, we laid a train from the elk and goat carcasses along the ground and up the tree to the auger-hole and honey deposit.

We next built a rude platform in the forks of a tree near by, and ascended to it to await the opening of the performance. The platform was our spectators' gallery, and the honey-tree the arena in which the grand combats were to come off.

It was nearly dark when we had completed the arrangements, and we knew we must wait for night, as wild animals very seldom leave their lairs until after the sun has set.

We talked and we smoked, and time did not appear long until twilight deepened into darkness, and the moon rose up bright and clear. Presently we heard the howl of a wolf in the distance, then the cry of a coyote, and lastly the scream of a panther which was quite near.

We knew the animals were leaving their lairs for the night, and we looked at each other and smiled in anticipation of the fun we were going to have. Kid said we must all keep very quiet, and ordered the pipes to be put out.

The first animal that made his appearance was a wolverine, or man-eater, as they are often called. He came in on the trail at a run, and leaped into the opening, seizing the carcass of the elk as if it were alive and he feared it might escape; then a panther crept cautiously to the opening, and peering about for a moment, walked boldly up to the bait.

Suddenly there was a roar up on the mountain-side, which shook the hills and caused the coyote and wolf to startle and the lion to lay back his ears and growl savagely, They all knew that voice, and that the king of beasts, the great grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains was approaching the feast.

Boldly he came down from his cave in the rocks, bellowing as he came. Walking up to the elk and goat-meat the lesser animals retired to a respectful distance, except the man-eater, who continued to feast, wholly oblivious, apparently, of the presence of the bear.

This offended his majesty so that he raised his paw, and at one blow tumbled the man-eater over and over. Bruin seemed in no hurry, but walked about with a satisfied smile on his countenance.

It was bright moonlight, and we could distinctly see every motion of the beasts; for, you must know, the moon up in the northern latitudes does not shine as it does in the East, but is so bright and clear a newspaper can easily be read at night by its light.

After eating some of the elk, the grizzly smelt of the honey, and finding the train, quickly followed it up to the tree.

A bear likes honey better than anything else in the world, and Bruin carefully licked every drop off the bark.

At length, finding the rich deposit, he thrust his tongue eagerly into it, and instantly became ravenous. The stone and chain coming in his way, he rudely thrust them aside with his paw. The stone swung out some distance, but, returning with two-fold force, hit the bear a blow on the ear which nearly knocked him down.

Astounded at such audacity, the bear looked at the animals, who had returned to feast on the elk and goat, and, evidently believing the impertinent man-eater had struck him, Bruin fell upon the little beast and almost killed him. His cries were pitiful to hear, but we could not help laughing at the bear's ridiculous mistake.

Having punished the little wolverine to his satisfaction, Bruin returned to the honey. The stone and chain still bothered him, and, being out of temper now, he hit it a powerful blow, which sent it far out in the air. He had just squared himself for a fine meal, when the areolite returning—guided by the chain—hit him on the head and knocked him completely down.

Stunned and bleeding, he rose, and this time seemed to know what had hurt him. He at once engaged the aerolite, and fought it bravely for nearly half an hour, at the end of which time he retired, bleeding and bruised, and sat down to rest.

The lion, now seeing the coast clear, returned to the elk, and soon found the honey He thrust the stone away, and was hit by it in turn. With a roar and rage which seemed amazing for a beast so small, he sprang upon the aerolite, bit it, hit it, and fought it until he was completely exhausted. It was a terrific combat, and was renewed twice before the lion would give up.

It would take too long to relate all the battles fought with that swinging stone by the wild beasts, and I can only add that no less than five bears and two lions engaged the stone before morning, and each one came off worsted; one with an eye out, another with the loss of his teeth, another, claws, and so on.

The animals became greatly excited at times, and had a free fight or two among themselves—fighting, snapping, snarling, howling, screaming, and rolling over and over, until they made the mountains ring with their various noises.

At length, tired out with the sport, and feeling sleepy, Kid gave the signal, and, cocking our rifles, we opened a rapid fire on the animals below. There were yells and roars, but in a few minutes they ceased, and we descended from our perch.

Five dead bears, a lynx, and a lion lay on the ground, and the night having turned out cold and windy, we did not stop to dress a skin then, but hastened to our camp, where, tired out with the day's sport, we lay down to sleep.

—*Golden Days.*

Nihilistic Disclosures.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg of Nov. 29, says: The nihilistic circles of this city, and of all Russia, are in a high state of excitement, coupled with terror, over the discovery that the police are now in full possession of their secret plans and mysterious methods. The intensity of fear has been greatly augmented on learning that the traitor who furnished the information was none other than a former member of the central revolutionary committee of the nihilists who had

FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ALL PERSONS

and plans of the organization. For a long while it has been evident that the government knew a great deal. Until recently it had been attributed to shrewd detective work; but it is now known to have been the result of treachery. The story is briefly as follows: Something more than a year ago a Jew, whose name is G——— G———, and who was one of the leading nihilists in Russia, being a member of the central revolutionary committee. had a quarrel with another nihilist. The latter carried his hatred to such an extent as to denounce G——— G———, who was at once arrested. On examination before the police tribunal, it was discovered that he was fully

ACQUAINTED WITH ALL THE WORKINGS

of the revolutionists, and a proposition was made to induce him to reveal all. He consented to do so on three conditions, namely: He should have a full pardon for himself, his death in the fortress should be announced and certified to, and the government should give him 20,000 roubles to get to America with, and assist him in his flight. The bargain was made, and he accordingly gave up such knowledge as was then in his possession. Some fifty or sixty of his accomplices were denounced by him and forthwith arrested. He conducted the police to a nihilistic laboratory on the banks of the river Neva, where a half dozen men were found engaged in the manufacture of dynamite. A large supply of material was found in store. The workmen were arrested and two of them hanged; the others went to Siberia. Shortly afterward the violent death of G——— G——— was announced by the authorities, and the mutilated body of a man

DISFIGURED BEYOND RECOGNITIGN,

was removed from the prison and given over to friends for burial, The impression prevailed that his death was by executive order. But during the past year the police have followed up the clue, and have developed the fact that G——— G——— is yet alive and well, residing in New York, and under pay of the Russian government, and is furnishing it with news of all nihilistic movements At the time of his alleged death, a body had been procured from one of the hospitals, disfigured as above related, and palmed off on his friends as his own.

A paper by Dr. Clark in *Brain*, quoted in the London *Medical Record*, gives some very interesting statistics in regard to epilepsy. For example, he finds the disease is more commonly inherited from the mother than the father. With drunken parents this is reversed. Forty-four per cent of epileptic criminals were born of parents addicted to intoxication. The convictions for bastardy are three times as frequent among epileptics as non-epileptics. Epileptic criminals differ from ordinary epileptics by having a greater proportionate number of epileptic and insane relatives.

The feet, hands and neck and shoulders need the warmest clothing. The two first are furthest from the center of heat and motion, and exposed to cold and wet; the last contain the delicate vocal and respiratory organs.

In California $3,000,000 is invested in grape culture.

DARKEY NED.

Don't you know dat
Babylon has fallen, Babylon has fallen,
And we darkies 's gwine to occupy de land'!

The extra word 'darkies' had a jolly ring in it, and the little singer emphasized the sentiment by pulling an unusually large handful of weeds from among the onions, and throwing them at puss, who scampered away with her tail in the air, not even stopping to look back, until she had reached the stone-wall at the foot of the garden. 'Hi Dat cat's a good runner! She'd ought'er jine the 'federates. She'd do for old Massa Jim's company! Dey was de sojers to run when de battle begin!' and the boy went into a convulsion of laughter at the memory of how Massa Jim's soldiers proved cowards in the time of action.

It was only Ned, the doctor's boy. 'Black Ned,' and 'Darkey Ned' the street boys called him, and true enough, he was black. With a face that would shame ebony, eyes that glistened, and teeth like bits of polished ivory was Ned born, a full-blooded negro and a slave. For twelve years had the boy romped with other babies like himself, upon the plantation of 'ole Massa Jim Carrol,' way down on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana. But the war came. Ned was made a 'contraband,' and when the Union forces entered and took possession of New Orleans, and the surrounding country, he 'jined the army,' became servant to Dr. Haskin, and with him returned to live in a quiet little inland town in the state of Maine. Here he was office and chore boy, running errands and working in the garden in summer, and attending school in the fall and winter.

Every day was a happy one to Ned. A parent's love he had never known, for both his father and mother were sold in the years gone by, before he was old enough to remember them; but the doctor was all in all to him, and the attachment which the boy had for the kind-hearted master was almost wonderful. But mistress puss had disappeared, the onion-bed was weeded, and milking-time had come. Ned sprang to his feet and hurried away in the direction of the barn. Ten o'clock at night. The little village was dark and still. Only the twinkling stars lighted the belated traveler on his homeward way, for gas was as yet unknown to the simple country folk. Ned's bed-chamber was at the back of the house, overlooking the yard and barn. As was his custom, the boy had gone upstairs without a candle. 'Kin see jes' as well in the dark, 'cause my eyes is big, you know!' he used to say. Leaning on the window-sill, he gazed wonderingly out into the calm, clear night.

'Dem stars is worlds, eh! Dat's what de teacher say. I reckon dey's a right smart piece from here. Wish I could go to 'em! Maybe dey's differ'nt from dis. Hi! What dem men doing'?" and in an instant the little fellow's attention was drawn to the dark forms of two stalwart men, who were advancing from the orchard toward the barn.

'Reckon I'd better git down dar! Maybe dey's looking 'round fur something to lift!" Lift was Ned's word for steal. Hurrying on his clothes, he crept noiselessly out of the house just in time to see the two men entering the barn. Following, he stationed himself outside where a wide crack in the boards gave him a good view of all that was going on within.

The door was carefully closed, and then one of the intruders pulled a dark lantern and a bag from under his coat. 'Hi! Dey's going for de grain!' thought Ned, but he was mistaken. Advancing to the horse, the other man offered him a cob of corn, then loosed and led him from the stall, and quietly, but rapidly, harnessed him to the doctor's covered buggy; while the fellow with the lantern, meantime, drew from his bag a small tin can, attached a cord to it, and set it on the floor in the corner. Not a word had been spoken as yet, and both men were muffled almost to the eyes, so that Ned could form no idea of who they were.

'All ready, Tom?'

'Yes, light the fuse.'

Ned heard the fuse of a match, and saw one of the men set fire to the end of the string which was attached to the can spoken of, and then the lantern was quickly concealed, the barn door opened again, and the two came forth, quietly leading tho horse, whose feet had been muffled, so as to make no noise, and who was hitched to the buggy.

'O, dat's what dey's gwine to lift—I'll watch em!' and, suiting the action to the word, Ned stole along in the shadow of the fence toward the road. Suddenly he remembered the string in the barn. 'Never'll do to leave dat! Dey mean to burn de things up.'

Retracing his steps he entered the building by a side door. The gleaming spark was creeping along the floor toward the can. Ned ran forward; there was a flash, a slight report, a moment of light and heat, and then all was dark again. The boy passed his hand over his face in amazement.

'Dat was powder! But it was wet, I reckon. How lucky! If dat can had bust, Ned 'd be a dead boy, now!' and, reaching out his hand, he seized the dangerous can, and carying it out of doors, examined it carefully.

'Yes, dat's powder, shore, but she's wet!' and he tossed it from him. Now for the men, the thieves. Listening carefully, he heard the light rattle of the buggy moving slowly up the village street. If he stopped to waken his master they would be gone. He must follow them at once.

His bare, nimble feet fell noiselessly in the dusty road, and soon he was close in the rear of the buggy. It was a covered one, with a narrow, flat boot, or shelf, behind. 'Why not ride?' thought Ned, and with a quick spring he tossed himself to the offered seat.

When the outskirts of the town were reached the horse was whipped to a faster gait, and soon the road became an unknown one to the boy. On, on they went, over hills and valleys, through bits of woods and open, misty plains; by farm-houses, where sleepless watch-dogs barked vigorously, through silent villages, where the buildings echoed back the horse's heavy tread; for hours they rode, until the eastern sky grew faint and rosy with the coming morn, and lights began to gleam from windows, and smoke to curl from chimneys as they approached a large town.

Ned had not slept. He could only keep on by clinging to the narrow seat, and he must be awake to do it. As the broad, glad sun peeped down ppon the dusty boy they entered the ulace and were soon rattling over its paved streets in company with many other early comers, headed toward the market of the town.

'Whip behint! whip behint, mister! There's a nayger ridin' on behint!' cried a harsh, childish voice. Quick as thought, the stock of the heavy whip came around. Ned had heard the call. and was preparing to jump down, but was an instant too late; he was struck upon the temple and knocked senseless to the ground!

'He's coming around all right,' said the kind-hearted ward surgeon; 'it was an ugly blow, however.'

Ned opened his eyes. He lay on a clean white bed, just like thirty others in the room. He knew where he was, for he had seen such places during the war; it was a hospital. He raised his hand to his head.

'Careful, my boy. Are you better, now?'

Yes, sir, I'se all right now, I reckon. I must go, too, for dey's bisness for me to 'tend to;' and the boy attempted to rise, but sank back, fainting with pain: he had been trampled upon by a horse when he fell, and his left arm was broken! The physician spoke kindly to Ned, and tried to soothe him, but his words had no effect.

'O, sir,' said the little fellow, 'can't you give me something spiritin', something to 'rouse me up, like? You see I'se got bisness to 'tend to! 'special bad bisness to 'tend to!' and his eyes were filled with a great anxiety and care.

'My poor boy,' and the strong man's hand was laid caressingly upon the child's head, 'tell me your business; I will do it for you.'

'O, will you! will you! I'se so glad, and de doctor won't lose his horse!' and, with a few hasty words, Ned told his story, and asked that the city might be searched, and the robbers arrested.

'What is the name of the town?'

'Dexter.'

'Dexter! Why that is more than thirty miles from here! And the doctor's name is what?'

'Haskin,' answered the boy.

'My old army friend! My little fellow, the thieves shall be found and arrested. if possible. I well remember the horse that Haskin used to ride, and can easily identify him. Be quiet until I return. Good-bye;' and, taking his hat, the surgeon departed.

It was noon when he returned, and poor Ned slept. 'I will not disturb him; sleep is the best medicine he can have,' thought his new-found friend.

All the long summer afternoon, until the western sun glinted through the ivy vine at the window, the little colored boy slumbered on; then he opened his eyes to meet the gentle, loving gaze of his own dear master, Dr. Haskin. He had been telegraphed to, and came up on the train.

'O, doctor! I jes' hung to 'em! They'd a burnt de barn, only I see 'em. Have you got de horse; have you found Billy?'

'Yes, Ned, Billy is recovered, and Tom Kane and his companion are in jail. Now lie still, and don't become excited. If you are well enough, tomorrow we will go home.'

Ned's eyes sparkled, and he fairly laughed with joy; then, obeying the doctor's advice, he said no more, but lay quietly until in dreams he forgot his trouble and pain.

Morning came, and the boy was so much better that Dr. Haskin decided to move him, and noon found them in Dexter again. Ned was confined to the house for nearly a week, and when he did go out once more he found himself a hero in the little country town. No one called him 'Nigger Ned' now, it was 'that colored boy,' or 'that brave little fellow' that saved the doctor's horse and barn.

A Too-Obedient Zula.

One day, a friend of mine was visiting the Botanical Gardens at Durban in Natal, South Africa. He rode to the top of a beautiful range of hills, and there he had the pleasure of finding a fine garden well stocked with foreign trees and plants.

Hearing angry voices, the visitor waited till the manager appeared, very hot and troubled, and making apology for the "hard words."

"It would have made Job mad," said he. "I had succeeded in growing a fine set of vines, bearing twenty-six different kinds of grapes. I wished to find out what kind would best suit the Natal climate, but feared that the birds might get ahead of me. So I had some muslin bags made, and told a Zula servant to tie up a bunch in every bag. Just now, I met him trundling a wheelbarrow loaded with muslin bags stuffed with grapes. He then cut off all the bunches first, and then tied them up in the bags!"

That was provoking, but still the Zula had been obedient,—perhaps too obedient.—*St. Nicholas.*

In Alpine regions there are more narrow, partly-closed flowers than elsewhere, and a greater proportion of long-tongued insects, the flora seeming to be exactly adapted to the insects feeding on its honey.

About 1,000 deer have been killed in northern New York this season.

Cuticura

Blood Poisoning, Scrofulous Ulcers and Itching Humors, Abscesses and Glandular Swellings.

LEAD POISONING.

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning. (He's a painter.) At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, suffering great continual itching and stinging Purchased your remedies; used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Foster, Druggists, Keene, N. H.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case salt rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died with it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head, were covered for three years which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, untill cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICTRA SOAP externally.

MRS. WM. PELLINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICTRA, small boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure

Complete Treatment For $1.00

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, CATARRHAL SOLVENT and IMPROVED INHALER, with specific directions, may now be had of all druggists, neatly wraped in one package, for one dollar. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

This economical and never-failing treatment instantly cleansing the nasal passages of putrid mucous, subdues inflamation when extending to the eye, ear and throat, restores the senses of smell taste and hearing when affected leaves the head deodorized, clear and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. Internally administered it cleenses the entire mucous system through the blood, which it purifies of the acid poison always present to Catarrh. Recommended by all druggists.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

RATS, MICE, Roaches, Red and Black Ants, and Water Bugs, eat ravenously PARSON'S EXTERMINATOR and die. No fear of bad smells. Barns' Graneries, and households often cleared in a single night. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. No failure in 30 years. Every box warranted. Sold by all grocers and druggists. Ask for PARSON'S. Mailed for 25c. by WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Grows for Health.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there in checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]
Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

St. John's church has held an interesting revival meeting or "week of prayer."

A dangerous place is that opposite our office, the crossing splintered by Johnny Keeland's runaway.

List of unclaimed Letters: Geo. Becker, G. R. Byford, Chas. Calhoun, Chas. Canine, Susy Day, Albert Dumkey, Mary Gaschell, J. H. Hawkins, Ellen Harris, Hattie Holcomb, E. J. James, E. M. Jacobs, Anna, Lockwood, Mich. Paper Co., Elmore Moorman, Wm. Ostrander, Flora Prime, C. H. Rogers, J. Skaine, Wm. Standbridge, D. A. Turrell. M. B. Williams, Mary Whale.

Last Monday evening the common council passed an ordinance requiring all wood brought to this market to be sold by the cord, at a stated price, the party selling the same to deliver and pile it properly for correct measurement. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to comply with those provisions is a fine of not exceeding $10.00, and in default of payment thereof imprisonment in the city penitentiary not exceeding ten days. Alderman Moore was the originator of this beneficent measure,—*Lansing Republican.*

A first rate idea for Ypsilanti.

Of course everybody was thankful, but it will take fully a week for many a poor overloaded stomach to regain its normal condition. Turkey and cranberry sauce, mince pie, potatoes, oysters, preserves, pickles, rich cake, candy, nuts, tea, coffee, and about forty other things, too numerous to mention, which go to make up a first class Thanksgiving dinner, are a fearful array for a poor, weak stomach to contemplate.—*Lansing Republican.*

At the annual election of Phoenix Lodge F. & A. M., the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

Geo. Flowers—W. M.
P. Carpenter—S. W.
Geo. Shaffer.—Treas.
E. Hewitt—Sec.
Samuel Rathfon—S. D.
A. H. S. Curtis—J. D.
C. C. Vroman, } Steward.
Mark Vaul }
Geo. Kishlar—Tiler.

THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-BOY.—Those who have read "The Hoosier School-master," by Dr. Edward Eggleston, and remember the freshness and humor of its pictures of Western life, will learn with pleasure that this author has written a story called "The Hoosier School-boy," to be published in St. Nicholas as a serial for the coming year. The new story is to boys what the earlier one was to grown-ups, dealing with the trials and adventures of a school-boy in Hoosierdom thirty years ago, and is likely to repeat the success of "The Hoosier School-master," which, besides its enormous sale in America, has been published in England, and translated into Danish, French, and other European languages.

BETTING AND DEVILTRY.

Betting and gambling are extremely demoralizing. A business man who indulges in betting and lottery gambling is a curse to community. The authorities in Detroit are making a big effort to break up this class of houses. One of our leading business men on Congress street called our attention to the matter the other day, remarking that the sole dependence and only hope of this city and vicinity at the present time so far as the Press was concerned to awaken public attention to the alarming demoralization schemes, betting, etc., lay upon the COMMERCIAL. But the COMMERCIAL can do but little in this direction unless backed up by the stalwart moral power of the citizens. So long as men professing godliness wink at, and support institutions that give countenance and sanction to this sort of thing, what can a secular paper do?

BEAL BACKING ALLEN.

Rice A. Beal of Ann Arbor reached here this morning. He generally has some scheme on hand when he comes to Washington, and to find out what his mission was your correspondent called on him at the National hotel to-night. It was learned that Mr. Beal is here working like a beaver for the appointment of Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti to be commissioner of patents in place of Judge Marble, resigned. Mr. Beal is laboring with great zeal with the Michigan delegation, and he says he is sure to be successful. Mr. Beal possibly is pulling some other wire here among politicians. but he declined to admit the fact.—*Post and Tribune.*

It is the commercial's hope that Mr. Beal will succeed. He has rarely been engaged in a better cause. But then Capt. Allen is worthy to receive the appointment independantly, upon his own merits and desert for the position. He ought not to need a minutes log-rolling.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

The anthem books have arrived.

The next Rhetorical week will be on miscellaneous subjects. The juniors will occupy the time.

The Chorus class will be prepared to furnish music for the morning exercises before Christmas.

As the next week is the last of the fall term, it will be partially filled up with examinations. The next term begins Dec. 12.

Reading Shakspeare proves very interesting. A few of the pupils preferred reading so softly that only by listening with the utmost care can they be heard.

Those members of the Chorus class who are pupils of the high school began to furnish the music for opening exercises, Tuesday morning.

Quite a number of visitors were present Tuesday evening, among whom were Mr. Andrew Campbell, Mr. Robert Campbell, Mr. Robert Lambie, Miss Carrie Parker and Miss. Gertie Noble.

The barn standing on the ground which ought to belong to the Seminary is being rebuilt. For a time at least, the new boards will furnish ample surface to those aspiring youths, who are desirous of having their names handed down to posterity.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Geo. Tyler, spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Miss Jennie Quirk spent Thanksgiving at home.

Mr. B. F. Orton of East Saginaw, was in town Tuesday.

Dr. Hall made us a call Thursday. He is convalescing.

Mrs. R. G. Torrey of Stanton, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Jennie Stevens and Mrs. Alexander spent Thursday in Detroit.

Miss Carrie Barnes of Detroit, made a visit to friends in this city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cheever, of Northville spent a few days at home last week.

Willie Hallett is doing nicely and is able to be about. The wound is healing fast.

Our thanks are due Mr. H. C. Camp, San Francisco, Cal., for interesting papers. His address is 922 Bank St.

Miss Hettie Wartz, went into Detroit Tuesday to spend the week with Mrs. Towar.

Mr. Fred Ingersoll of Cairo, made his sister Miss Ida a visit during the past week.

Miss Nanie Towner returned to her school at Utica, on Monday, after a few days at home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cheever have gone to visit Mr. Cheever's sister at Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Lucy Jenness returned to Detroit Tuesday morning, after a week's visit to her parents.

Geo. Smilly and family have gone to Jackson. The removal of the D. & H. shops sends him away as well as several others.

Mrs. E. A. Hallett returned Tuesday eve. of this week from a visit to friends in Washington, D. C., and New York State.

Deputy Register Carpenter has improved so rapidly healthwise that he proposes to resume his duties next Monday.

Judge Beakes about this time is making his grand argument before the Supreme Court at Washington in behalf of our city on the D. H. & S. W. Bonds.

Prof. Osband made us a pleasant visit Tuesday. He says that the chair seat factory at Northville in which he is interested and represents is ninety orders ahead of time.

Mr. Wm. Cheshire returned from Richtown, Ontario, Wednesday. In the burn- of a mill recently he lost all his tools. They were a superior class and it is a serious loss.

A reporter of the News dropped in on brother Pattison of the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, last Saturday, and found him more happy and hearty than ever. He had entirely recovered from his Thanksgiving turkey.

The News reporter looked pretty plump, seeing that it was an Ann Arbor turkey that was sought to be digested. Come again "latch string always out" boys.

THANKSGIVING.

From the far off frozen north lands down to
the southern sea,
The scattered families meet again in gratitude and glee.
To thank the King eternal for great abundance given.
For peace and fruitful harvests, to praise him in thanksgiving.

And let the grandest hymns be sung in sweet
choral songs of praise.
And men of eloquence and power again their voices raise
To lift cold hearts to higher joys in every congregation,
And grateful hearts live purer lives through all this favored nation.

Let the old rejoice to see the young set free
from books and school
With mutual mirth and gratitude when all the plates are full.
Let the rich send gifts and kindness to cheer the sick and sad
For ingathering and a jubilee let all the poor be glad.

Let there be genial gladness from the greatest
to the least,
While served with a turkey wing in the great thankful feast.
Let the pumpkin pies be seasoned well, the cakes all light and sweet,
Then ringing words and mental feasts to make the joy complete.

FARMER.

The New York Tribune is responsible for the statement that the Empress of Austria reads St. Nicholas to her children, and enjoys the stories herself; and the American Register of Paris says that Queen Marguerite of Italy also reads St. Nicholas.

How Seldom

Can a man refrain from chopping the leaves of the Burdock with his cane as he passes; it is "only a weed," and yet few plants or weeds so valuable, and few preparations so popular, as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS in which all its valuable properties are so skillfully combined. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, gout, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

It is said that a man who looked down his neighbor's chimney to see what he was cooking for supper, not only did not find out, but was nearly blinded by smoke. When you hear men say, "I have watched those who profess so much religion, and I don't see that they are any better than those who do not make such a high profession," depend upon it they have got some smoke in their eyes, and those whose eyes are full of smoke cannot see very clearly. Denominational smoke is about the most blinding smoke we know of, and prevents the gospel from taking hold of the masses more than any other agency. Were we to sit down by our neighbor's fire occasionally, instead of looking down his chimney, we should see many good points in his charrcter that smoke will surely obscure.—*Olive Branch.*

SEEKERS AFTER HEALTH.

Unfortunates who are seeking to renew their health, are many. So often have they been deceived by the advertisements of worthless compound's that many are discouraged and refuse to believe anything they read in the papers. Therefore the best advertisement of a really good medicine is the reputation it has gained in places where it is being sold. No other remedy ever discovered has grown so rapidly in public favor as that true medicinal tonic called Brown's Iron Bitters. In localities where its extraordinary merits are fully known and realized by those who have been in ill health, the sale is unprecedented. One druggst in our city reports the fale of 238 bottles in one week. It is, indeed, a wonderful, health-giving, life-saving preparation. It is soothing and refreshing in its effects and strengthens every part of the body, and creates healthy appetite and digestion, even when the system is almost destroyed by the many hurtful cathartics so commonly used. Reader, beware! duty demands that you try Brown's Iron Bitters, if your health is poor from any cause.

Death to rats and vermin, Parsons' Exterminator. Dec.

"Pa," quoth Sammie to his sire, "why don't you go out west?" "Why do you ask, my boy?" "Because Bill Higgins went there, and he struck a banana." "A bonanza, you mean, Sammie." "Well, what's the difference?" "Why, when people strike a bonanza it sets them up; when they strike a banana it sets them down."

Wide Awake Delta.

Messrs. Sargent Bros., druggists, Delta, Ohio, in ordering a quantity of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL write that they never sold anything that gave such universal satisfaction in curing coughs, Colds, bronchitis' rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

A Short Road to Health.

To all who are suffering from boils, ulcers, scrofula, carbuncles, or other obstinate diseases of the blood aud skin, a course of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will be found to be a *short road to health.* Price $1.00; trial size 10 cents.

Balm in Gillead.

There is a balm in Gilead to heal each gaping wound;
In THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, the remedy is found.
For internal and for outward use, you freely may apply it:
For all pain and inflamation, you should not fail to try it.
It only costs a trifle, 'tis worth its weight in gold.
And by every dealer in the land this remedy is sold.

"Yes, dear, of course we're going to Washington this winter; the President's a widower, you know." "How awfully too utterly sweet!" "Yes, and the new British minister is a bachelor." "How too preciously consumately lovely!" "I cawnt marry them both, you know, dear." "No, dear, leave me just one."

CATARRH.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath' perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress These are conditionsbrought about in Catarrh by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure. One bottle Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package for one dollar, Dec.

"I am Proud."

A lady patient writes from Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y.: "My foot is entirely well, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I am very proud of 'Favorite Remedy.' Shall I continue its use. "What ailed the foot?" does the reader inquire. It was ulcerated from impure blood. "Favorite Remedy purified the blood and the Ulcer was healed. Lose no preciour time, dear woman, but get the "Favorite Remedy" of your Druggists, or enclose One Dollar to the Doctor, at the above address. 924 2-w

One Great Deed is Enough.

Watts invented the steam engine; Morse, the electric telegraph: Whitney the cotton gin, and Dr. David Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y, discovered and prepared the "Favorite remedy" which is worth more than all of them, because it saves live and cures disease. It purifies the blood, drives bile from the system cures those delicate diseases peculiar to women, and is, in short, a sheet-anchor in every household. Don't spend your money in paying doctors, when for One Dollar you can have the "Favorite Remedy" always on your shelf. 924 2-w

"Say, old lady," said a man on a country road the other day, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now!" "No, I didn't see no kind of a sickle, mister; but just now I seed a wagon wheel runnin' away with a man. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seed it myself."

Mr. William R. Seymore, Of Columbus, O., writes "I attended a course of lectures several years ago at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, O There I was taught that 'Iron is a Prominent element in the physicial organism of mankind; without it life is an impossibility. A vast percentage of the diseases and premature deaths to which the race is subject, is caused, or at least made possible by a weakening of the body in consequence of a lack of Iron in the blood.' Having suffered from ill-health, poor digestion and urinary troubles ever since I recovered from typhold fever, complicated with malarial fever, I determined to give Iron a trial. From investigation I learned that Brown's Iron Bitters were the best, and that they did not blacken the teeth, so I concluded to use them. They have acted like a charm. I never before felt so robust, hearty and strong."

Pain and weekness of lungs, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs relieved by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

A more thoroughly indoctrinated membership would give us stalwart christians. Alas! how many are influenced in their action and the performance of duty by the words of some admired preacher or loved friend rather than by the word of God.

HORSEMEN. Aak your merchant for **Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment** and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Dec

A lady asks a young village maiden, who is about to marry a widower, "Did he make his first wife happy?" "Make his first wife happy? I should think he did! Why she has over and away the finest tombstone in the graveyard."

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters ack upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions purify the Blood, and fortify the system against diseases.

Douglas Jerrold said—"The ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure. Now, if I were a gravedigger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment."

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

A daily newspaper should, above all thin gs, furnish correct information on the su bjects uppermost in the popular mind, as concisely as possible and without regard o political, sectarian or personal relations. t should be intelligible as well as intelligent, and even its original comments should be more in the way of explaining its news than in enforcing favorite doctrines. This is the aim of the Detroit Evening News, and it seems to hit the bull's eye most of the time.

"A lady had the flesh eaten off her arm by scrofula. Could see the sinews working. 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured her." J. Ralston, Elderton, Pa. Dec

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours, one application also removed a pain from a very sore toe: my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so so much that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

Probably no man has ever filled the presidential office with so little sense of humor and wit as Hayes. On one occasion a story was told in his presence to illustrate the want of real pride in the south concerning the negro. The person stated that at a certain tavern a number of the chivalry were gathered around, when an old negro drove up with a bale of cotton in a rickety wagon drawn by a mule. "Is that your cotton, Ben?" csied one of the chivalry. "Yes, massa, I done made it all myself." —"And clean it, too, Ben?"—"Yes, massa; and I done plant it and pick it and clean it, too, and now I'm going to sell it." —"Well, Ben, don't you think you ought to treat?"—"Yes, massa, I can treat." Whereupon all those idle chivalry went into the bar, and the poor negro set up the drinks on his one bale of cotton. When this story had been told, Mr. Evarts dryly said: "Well, that was a shame! to make him gin his cotton twice!" Nearly everybody laughed except Hayes, the president; and one dull fellow, sitting by him, said: I do not think I caught that joke." "Well,' said President Hayes, with thoughtful politeness, turning to this person, "the secretery of state remarked that the process of cleaning cotton, which takes some time, had been done by this negro man so thoroughly that he had gone over it twice. The expression on Evarts' face was that there was so much civil service reform in that administration that even his jokes had to pass a school of examination.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **incurable lung disease or consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrup and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Ttroat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for neraly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.
922 1-year.

Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine. Call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle *free,* and try for yourself. It never fails to cure. 5

Dobyn's Sure Cure

is ahead of any remedy now known for catarrh, easy to use, a thorough disinfectant. No nasal donches or other high priced extras used. Send $1.00. to Dobyn and Mitchell Covington Ky. Send and get a box. For Sale by S. H. DIMICK.

MOTHERS TAKE WARNING.—Thousands die anually from Croup. A bottle of Dr. Derby's Croup Mixture will cure the worst case. It is the king of all Cough Mixtures. No family should be without it. For sale and warranted by FRED. F. INGRAM.
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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 908-1y

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Once more I would call the attention of the Public to my Large and Well-Selected Assortment of

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10 Barrels Linseed Oil

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Winsor & Newton's Tube Colors; Canvas and Stretchers; Brushes and Blenders; also Wax in Sheets for Wax Work, and other Materials.—A fresh new stock.

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Ypsilanti, Sepember 3rd, 1881. 911

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Try our 50c Gloves. Our $1.00 Kids are the Best.
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All Goods in Great Variety.

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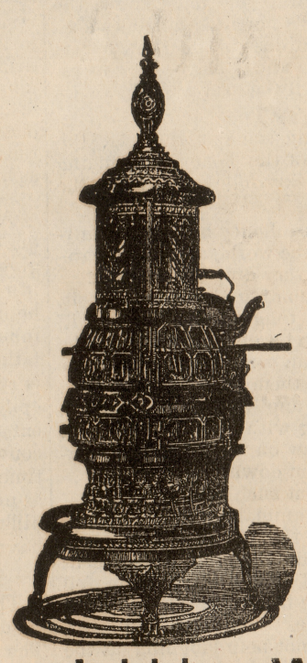
This is the way it comes to the EMPORIUM now!

"Halloo!" "Yes, who calls?" "Mrs. B., who answers?" "Mr. Smith' "All right, Mr. Smith, will you please send up twelve rolls more of the same **Paper** I ordered yesterday. We like it so well we have concluded to paper another room. How miserable that I papered my kitchen before I saw your papers. Mr. B. says he will get a piece of your **10 Cent Paper** and have it framed and hung in the kitchen, I feel so bad about it. Please send some Samples of **Borders,** a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's **Soothing Syrup,** a Package of **Envelopes** and a **Daily Paper.** Mr. B. is down town, and as he says he has to go to you to be suited with **Cigars** and **Soda Water,** you may see him. Please tell him I have company and I want him to get a Loaf of Bread and come home early enough to split a little wood before dinner. Oh, yes, and ask him to call at Dr. A's, and bring him up to see Johny, and tell the Doctor that times ain't now as they used to was in Old Pod Auger days, and he must get the Telephone or we will have to change doctors. If he does not come into the store will it be much trouble for you to see him on the street, you don't have to go to the saloon for *him.*" "No trouble at all, glad to do it." "Thank you, good bye." "Good bye."

And this "Halloo, **Smith,** put up and deliver to Mrs. W., on Summit street, **Bromide Potash,** four drams; **Hydrate Chloral,** two drams; **Syrup Simple,** two ounces; use as directed.—Dr. Sawbones."

Such orders as these I shall be glad to fill promptly, and parties having Telephones may feel at perfect liberty to ring me up. I will receive **Orders for Medicines Sundays** and deliver them between the hours of 12-50 and 2 o'clock P. M.



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